The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2294. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE BIRTHDAY OF BURNS.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

Commemorative Banquet at the Astor House.

FESTIVAL AT MOZART HALL.

Social Gathering of the Auld Lang Syne Association.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

Whisky and Haggis, Speeches and Songs.

Speeches of William Cullen Bryant, James T. Brady, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, &c., &c.

THE ASTOR HOUSE CELEBRATION.

One hundred years ago, yesterday, ROBERT BURNS was born. His name and fame are imperishable. He was the poet of humanity, and as such will never fail to secure eternal honor. Circumscribed by no limits of race or clime, the sympathies he excited defy decay. Now that a century has passed, his memory, above that of all his cotemporaries, who had, at least, an approximate claim to popular recognition, survives and flourishes. The advent of another century, before which all who now pay tribute to his genius shall have passed away, will not be less memorable for its enthusiasm, its eloquence, its appreciation of what is great in manhood, nor for its sense of manly greatness and instinctive power, as embodied in the writings of the Ayrshire plowman, ROBERT BURNS.

The *fête* last night was one which does honor, not only to the land BURNS' birth to the land in which his countrymen, earth-sca tered though they be, find the most perfect realization of his theories of human rights, if not of political equality.

The banquet was a magnificent one in all its details. From the most exquisite wines of CHARLES HEIDSICK to the least important elements of a social entertainment, everything was beyond cavil. Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT presided as Honorary Chairman, and Mr. EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at this port, as Vice-Chairman. Robertson's Band relieved the intervals between the speeches by excellent music, and MCCLELLAND, the Highland piper, in kilt and phill beg, relieved the Band.

Among the invited guests present were Mayor TIEMANN, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS. Mr. GULIAN C. VERPLANK, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, FITZGREENE HALLECK, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, the Hon HORACE GREELEY. Mr. C. GOULD. Mr. ADAM NORRIE, Mr. YOUNG, of the *Albion*; Dr. BEALS, of the St. George's Society; Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BURCHARD and many other well-known gentlemen.

The decorations of the apartment are thus described in the official programme:

At the head of the banquet-room a portrait of BURNS, in a rich carved frame, and draped with the various clan tartans, the St. Andrew's, St. George's and American flags, on each side of which hung original paintings of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, by those famous masters of the art, VANDERLYN and DUPLESSIS.

At the other end of the room was displayed a large painting of BURNS at his plough, with the Genius of Poetry throwing her mantle over the Bard—painted by JAS. L. DICK. On each side of the room hung four splendid paintings: "Burns' Cottage," "His Monument at Ayr," "The Cottar's Saturday Night," and "Tam O'Shanter and his mare Meg, crossing the auld Brig o' Doon." These four paintings were executed by HILLYARD. The room was handsomely decorated with the flags of all nations.

The relics and other objects of interest in connection with BURNS, furnished for the occasion, were: The bark of a tree upon which the name of BURNS is carved by his own hand. Also, an old Jacobite songbook, formerly in possession of BURNS; furnished by Mr. RENWICK. Lock of hair, and an impression of the Seal of BURNS; furnished by Mr. DINWIDDIE, Secretary of St. Andrew's Society. Copy of an advertisement of the Poems of BURNS, published in an American newspaper in 1788; furnished by Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON. Copy of a bust of the Poet, as executed by Mr. J. C. KING, of Boston, sculptor. An engraved likeness of BURNS, beautifully framed, presented to the Club, by T. LYNCH, Esq. A silver-mounted "ram's horn" Snuff-box, loaned for the occasion, by Capt. WM. MARSON.

At about 6½ o'clock the company entered the dining-room. Grace was said by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. On the removal of the cloth, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the President of the Club, rose and said: Gentlemen: It is my duty, as the President of the Burns Club to open the business of the evening. I have the honor to present Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT as the Honorary Chairman of this festival. [Cheers.] I have also the honor to present Mr. E. W ARCHIBALD as the assistant of Mr. BRYANT upon this occasion. [Cheers.] The thanks of the Burns Club are also due to these distinguished gentlemen, for the readiness with which they have accepted their positions. The acknowledgments of the Club are due to the Press of the City and country for the liberality they have exhibited in giving publicity to the designs of the Club. The thanks of the Club were due also, he said, to Mr. SWANN and Mr. HOAN for the use of the telegraph lines of which they had charge. He knew that the members of the Burns' Club joined him in the hope that all Associations to commemorate the fame of BURNS would celebrate this occasion in a manner creditable to themselves and honorable to the memory of the poet. [Cheers.] He then read letters of apology from Washington Irving, President Buchanan, the Rev. George W Bethune, Mr. Henry W. Longfellow, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Oliver W. Holmes, Edward Everett, Bayard Taylor, John G. Saxe, and others.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S letter was as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have received your kind invitation, in behalf of the "Burns Club of the City of New-York," to be present at the festival dinner to be given in honor of the renewal of anniversary of the poet's birth, and I should esteem it a great gratification, as well as a high pleasure, to be with you on this occasion, but my public duties have rendered it impossible. Poor BURNS! I have always deplored his hard fate. He has ever been a favorite of mine. A child of genius and of misfortune, he is read everywhere, and by all classes throughout the extent of our country, and his natural pathos has touched all hearts. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

Dr. O. W. HOLMES, in concluding his letter, proposed the following sentiment:

The Memory of the Monarch Minstrel—Who made the dialect of a province the language of a universal heart throughout a mighty Empire, and the realm which its arms and arts have obtained:—his melodies are the life winged thistle-down that sows the emblem of Scotch truth, and manhood, and sentiment, as far as it can fly upon the winds of Heaven. [Cheers.]

Mr. BRYANT, in assuming the position of honorary Chairman, said:

MR. BRYANT'S SPEECH.

On rising to begin the announcement of the regular toasts for this evening, my first duty is to thank my excellent friends of the Burns Club, with whom I do not now meet for the first time, and whose annual festivities are among the pleasantest I ever attended, for the honor they have done me in calling me to the chair I occupy—an honor the more to be prized on account of the rare occasion on which it is bestowed. An honor which can be conferred but once in a century, is an honor indeed. This evening the memory of BURNS will be celebrated as it never was before. His fame, from the time when he first appeared before the world as a poet, has been growing and brightening, as the morning brightens into the perfect day. There never was a time when his merits were so freely acknowledged as now; when the common current of the literary world placed him so high or spoke his praises with so little intermixture of disparagement; when the anniversary of his birth could have awakened so general and fervent an enthusiasm. If we could imagine a human being endowed with the power of making himself, through the medium of nine presses, a witness of whatever is passing on the face of the globe, what a series of festivities, what successive manifestations of the love and admiration which all who speak our language bear to the great Scottish poet, would present themselves to his observation, accompanying the shadow of this night in its circuit round the earth! Some twelve hours before this time he would have heard the praises of BURNS recited and the songs of BURNS sung on the banks of the Ganges—the music flowing out at the open windows on the soft evening air of that region, and mingling with the murmurs of the sacred river. A little later he might have heard the same sounds from the mouth of the Euphrates; later still, from the southern extremity of Africa, under constellations strange to our eyes—the stars of the southern hemisphere—and almost at the same moment from the rocky shores of the Ionian Isles. Next they would have been heard from the orange groves of Malta, and from the Wicker colony of English and Americans on the banks of the Tiber. Then, in its turn, the Seine takes up the strain, and what a chorus rises from the British Isles—from every ocean mart and river, and mountain-pass, with a distant response from the rock of Gibraltar! Last, in the Old World, on its westernmost verge, the observer whom I have imagined would have heard the voice of song and of gladness from the coasts of Liberia and Sierra Leon, among a race superstitionally and passionately fond of music, and to which we have given our language and literature. In the New World, frozen Newfoundland is already led in the festival of this night: and next, those who dwell where the St. Lawrence holds an icy mirror to the stars; thence it has passed to the hills and valleys of New-England; and it is now our turn, on the lordly Hudson. The Schuylkill will follow, the Potomac, the rivers of the Carolinas; the majestic St. John's, drawing his dark, deep waters from the Everglades; the borders of our mighty lakes, the beautiful Ohio, the great Mississippi, with its fountains gushing under fields of snow, and its mouth among flowers that fear not the frost. Then will our festival, in its westward course, cross the Rocky Mountains, and gather in joyous assemblies those who pasture their herds on the Columbia, and those who dig for gold on the Sacramento. By a still longer interval, it will pass to Australia, lying in her distant solitude of waters, and now glowing with the heats of midsummer, where I fear the zealous countrymen of BURNS will find the short nigh of the season too short for their festivities. And thus will this commemoration pursue the sunset round the globe, and follow the journey of the evening star till that gentle planet shines on the waters of China. Well has our great poet deserved this universal commemoration—for who has written like him? What poem descriptive of rural manners and virtues, rural life in its simplicity and dignity—yet without a single false outline or touch of false coloring—clings to our memories and lives in our bosoms like his "Cotter's Saturday Night?" What humorous narrative in verse can be compared with his "Tam O'Shanter?" From the fall of Adam to his time, I believe, there was nothing written in the vein of his "Mountain Daisy;" others have caught his spirit from that poem, but who among them all has excelled him? Of all the convivial songs I have ever seen in any language, there is none so overflowing with the spirit of conviviality, so joyous, so contagious as his song of "Willie brewed a peck o' maut." What love-songs are sweeter and tenderer than those of BURNS? What song addresses itself so movingly to our love of old friends and our pleasant recollections of old days as his "Auld Lang Syne," or to the domestic affections so powerfully as his "John Anderson?" You heard yesterday, my friends, and will hear again to-day, better things said of the genius of BURNS than I can say. That will be your gain and mine. But there is one observation which, if I have not already tried your patience too far, I would ask your leave to make. If BURNS was thus great among poets, it was not because he stood higher than they by any preëminence of a creative and fertile imagination. Original, affluent and active his imagination certainly was, and it was always kept under the guidance of a masculine and vigorous understanding; but it is the feeling which lives in his poems that gives them their supreme mastery over the minds of men. BURNS was thus great because, whatever may have been the errors of his after-life, when he came from the hand that formed him—I say it with the profoundest reverence—God breathed into him, in larger measure than into other men, the spirit of that love which constitutes his own essence, and made him more than other men—a living soul. BURNS was great by the greatness of his sympathies—sympathies acute and delicate, yet large, comprehensive, boundless. They were warmest and strongest towards those of his own kind, yet they overflowed upon all sentient beings—upon the animals in his stall, upon the "wee, sleekit, cowerin', timorous beastie" dislodged from her autumnal covert; upon the hare wounded by the sportsman; upon the very field flower, overturned by his share and crushed among the stubble. And in all this we feel that there is nothing strained or exaggerated, nothing affected or put on, nothing childish or silly, but that all is true, genuine, manly, noble; we honor, we venerate the poet while we read; we take the expression of these sympathies to our hearts, and fold it in our memory forever. And now, having said all I purposed to say—to your weariness, I fear—I proceed to give out the first regular toast, a toast in which if you do not heartily join, I shall wonder why you are here.

The Chairman then proposed the first regular toast:

The Day we Celebrate—A "day which makes the whole world kin"—uniting by sympathetic emotion men of all degrees, in every land, in honoring the memory and the genius of ROBERT BURNS—one of "the few, the immortal names that were not born to die."

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY responded. He said:

ADDRESS OF JAMES T. BRADY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In a land which, at the decease of BURNS, was comparatively a wilderness—in a nation then an infant—we meet this night to commemorate his greatness, and render homage to his memory. The natives of many climes surround this festal board. Here and now national and individual antipathies are banished, that we may vie with each other in honor of a genius which has alike delighted and illumined the human race. We celebrate a day not memorable for the progress or prowess of physical force—not encrimsoned on the historic page by records of blood—not made stately by the advent or triumph of boasted lineage—nor associated with the insignia or trappings of worldly pomp or power. We are at the altar of Poetry—we stand beside one of what HALLECK calls

> "Shrines, to no creed nor code confined,
> The delphian Vales—the Palestines—
> The Recess of the mind."

The cheerful liquids which furnish our inspiration may well be employed on such an occasion. The great Poet we are here to honor has said:

> "When Neeburs anger at a plea,
> An just as wod as wod can be,
> How easy can the barley bree
> Cement the quarrel!
> It's aye the cheapest Lawyer's fee,
> To taste the barrel."

[Loud applause.] Concurring with you in this sentiment, and thanking your Committee for enabling me to meet the Sons of Scotia, I shall say a few words of him whose immortal lines have given glory to the name and history of his native land. A fine writer has remarked that although genius is the heir of fame, the loss of life is the condition on which the bright reversion must be earned; that fame is the recompense, not of the living, but of the dead—its temple standing over the grave, and the flame of its altar kindled from the ashes of the great. HAZLITT tells us that fame is "the spirit of a man surviving himself," and describes it, further, as "the sound which the stream of high thoughts carries down to future ages, making, as it flows, deep, distant murmuring, evermore, like the waters of the mighty ocean." Such fame attends the career of him whom genius illumines. That divine principle, moving over the earth, often sends its fitful but brilliant gleam to establish a holy and immortal temple, where the humble object of its lustre seemed destined for perpetual obscurity. It turns aside capriciously from the proud turrets and gorgeous display of wealth and station, to consecrate for ever a lowly cot in Stratford-on-Avon, or by the banks of bonnie Doon. The achievements and the distinction of the mightiest rulers pale in their lustre when compared with a SHAKES, eare or a BURNS. Think of the poor home where, one hundred years ago, BURNS was born—that home which, within the first week of his existence, gave way before the pitiless storm, as if the very elements were resolved that its narrow limits should not contain the infant form of him whose fame was destined to fill a world. As CARLYLE says, "There arose, among those second-hand acting figures, *mimes* for most part of the eighteenth century, once more a giant original man; one of those men who reach down to perrennial deeps, who take rank with the heroic among men; and he was born in a poor Ayrshire hut." Worthy tribute from one great Scotsman to another. We find this humble boy intent upon the *Life of Hannibal*, and the *History of Sir William Wallace*—the books which he tells us most captivated his youthful mind. We see him walk many miles to the Leglin Ward, the scene of WALLACE'S rest, "with as much devout enthusiasm as ever pilgrim did to the Loretto." The poor peasant had even then within him the feeble but struggling hope that his own achievements might one day make his tomb the object of pilgrim devotion. Already he murmured with in himself what afterwards he pronounced as follows:

> "That I, for poor auld Scotland's sake,
> Some useful plan, or *Buik* could make,
> Or sing a song at least." [Cheers.]

The ambition which prompted this aspiration, enriched the world with the spirit-stirring lyric, "Scots wha hae wi WALLACE bled," and that genial greeting, "Auld Lang Syne." We trace our hero to the early intellectual guidance of an old woman, of whom he says: "She had, I suppose, the largest collection in the country of tales and songs, concerning devils, ghosts, fairies, brownies, witches warlocks, spunkies, kelpies, elf-candles, dead-lich's, wraiths, apparitions, cantrips, giants, enchanted towers, dragons and other trumpery." Little did the gude auld-wife imagine that she was furnishing her young pupil with the material for "Halloween" and "Tam O'Shanter"—to say nothing of "Souter Johnie" and the "Devil and Doctor Hornbook." The great power of his mind was already fashioning into shapes of poetic beauty and interest, the confused material of the dame's rude teaching. Images destined to be eternized, were already fixing themselves in the young poet's eye, of which we may indeed say, that it was even then "in a fine phrenzy rolling"—that large, dark eye, in which Prof. WALKER said "the most striking index of his genius resided," and to which Sir WALTER SCOTT alludes thus: "I never saw such another eye in a human head, though I have seen the most distinguished men of my time." It was a mischievous eye withal, as she might have told us, whom the poet at the age of sixteen—when his thoughts first crystalized in verse—called "a bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass"—the eye that admitted from the bright orbs of MARY CAMPBELL the influences which, when God had called her from earth, made her seem to him as the lines to "Highland Mary" make her appear to us. [Cheers.] That an ardent and too general passion for women stirred in his heart, and marred, to some degree, the prosperity of his life, was known to none better than himself, as we may infer from the lines suggesting a poet's epitaph, in which he says:

> "The poor inhabitant below
> Was quick to learn, and wise to know,
> And keenly felt the friendly glow,
> And softer flame;
> But thoughtless follies laid him low,
> And stain'd his name." [Cheers.]

We follow, with profound interest, the career of this earnest, ambitious, proud young bard, who looked without favor upon the rank which was but "the guinea stamp," feeling all the while "the man's the gowd." [Cheers.] We hear him, in allusion to the greater progress and success of his compeers and school-fellows, exclaim, as he referred to their advance: "I was standing idle in the market-place, or only left the chase of the butterfly from flower to flower, to hail fancy from whim to whim." There he stood, somewhat aloof from the world, acting on what Dr. JOHNSON called his "defensive pride." But the world had an ear and heart open to notes attuned in the deep melodies of nature. And when the images of truth were painted by him in the language of truth—when he reproduced the sentiments, passions, and feelings of our nature—he "attained his pinnacle by one gigantic bound." Even at the moment when he contemplated becoming an exile from his native land, his poems commanded the universal admiration of his countrymen. The learned professor and the humble ostler alike delighted in his lines, and gloried in his triumph. From the first awaits of his success, he erected a tomb over the neglected remains of his brother-poet, FERGUSON. [Cheers.] How eventful, checkered, imprudent, and yet brilliant his career, up to the time, in 1796, when we find him in "sickness, sorrow, and debt," at Dumfries, undergoing his last illness not, as we are told, "with the ostentation of philosophy, but with firmness as well as feeling;" maintaining, too, the undying capacity for humor, which developed itself even at that solemn period, when, thinking of the Dumfries Volunteers, to which corps he belonged, he remarked to a friend: "JOHN, don't let the awkward squad fire over me." [Loud cheers.] We are told that while he was dying his home was "like a bereaved place." The interest in his fate was intense. He died. The conqueror of hearts died. And in what state was his cold form exhibited? "He lay," says ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, "in a plain and unadorned coffin, with a linen sheet drawn over his face, and on the bed and around the body herbs and flowers were thickly strewn, according to the usage of the country. He was wasted somewhat by long illness; but death had not increased the swarthy hue of his face, which was uncommonly dark and deeply marked—his broad and open brow was pale and serene, and around it his sable hair lay in masses, slightly touched with gray. The room where he lay was plain and neat, and the simplicity of the poet's humble dwelling pressed the presence of death more closely on the heart than if his bier had been embellished by vanity, and covered with the blazonry of high ancestry and rank." Thousands of his countrymen flocked to his funeral, and he was deposited in a humble sepulchre, whence in 1815, his remains were transferred to a mausoleum, inscribed with an epitaph far more learned, but not so expressive as that which I have already recited. The struggle of this man's personal life was a severe one. Poverty, wounded pride, remorse, all pursued him. He was, indeed, of that class mentioned by SHELLEY, who "lean in suffering what they teach in song." Well might Mrs. HEMANS compare the struggles of such a poet, who sets bright gems upon the brow of humanity, with those of the Pearl Diver:

> "And who shall think, when the strain is sung
> By a thousand hearts are stirred,
> What life-drops, from the minstrel wrung,
> Have gushed with every word.
>
> None! none! His treasures live, like thine,
> *He* strives and dies, like thee—
> Thou that hast been to the pearl's dark shrine,
> Thou wrestler of the sea."

Not quite so gloomy or sad the career or destiny of BURNS. He enjoyed his fame even while he lived, and died with the full conviction that his name *would*, as it *will*, be cherished while that of his country remained. [Cheers.] Like the Welch bards of old, he stood, as they, when they assembled "in the face of the sun, and the eye of light." With all that belongs to nature, he had real sympathy, and for all his sympathy found truthful and eloquent expression. The mountain daisy, the homeless mouse, the wounded hare, the meanest creature of earth, could excite his feeling and awaken his genius. Whatever were his faults, they injured him most. To those who think of these, I would say, in his admirable verse:

> "Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
> Decidedly can try us;
> He knows each chord, its various tone—
> Each spring, its various bias.
> Then at the balance let's be mute,
> We never can adjust it;
> What's *done* we partly may compute,
> But know not what's resisted."

A century has passed since his birth—a busy century, full of new and wondrous achievements and events. It has noted many changes, important in themselves and their consequences. What had been deemed imperishable, has passed away; what considered famous, become, in many instances, unknown. Iconoclasts, innovators, reformers, are busy all over the world. Even Russia is breaking the chains of serfdom. What some men call *unrest* is agitating the planet we inhabit. But the light and the power of true and beneficent genius, such as instructs and pleases man in his peaceful and silent hours—these still abide. The lustre of BURNS' fame shines unalterably, even like that of the stars. [Cheers.] TACITUS and SALLUST are renowned as historians; but we can never feel certain that they were not more loyal to their patrons than to veracity. Not so with BURNS. The poet is a man of at least three existences: one is a tribute to duty, another to society, the third to his inspiration. LOCKHART, WORDSWORTH, Sir WALTER SCOTT, have memorialized BURNS in the old world. American poets have rejoiced to do him justice. One of these presides here to-night, toward whom, as poet, I may not say what the future will certainly utter; but I claim the privilege of repeating some lines from one usually denominated the "Quaker Poet," whom I could not admire if—like the presiding officer of this assemblage—he did not sympathize with human freedom in all its forms and conditions. [Cheers.] JOHN G. WHITTIER has adorned his own character, and the hero of this hour, by exclaiming:

> "Let those who never erred, forget
> His worth in vain bewailings;
> Sweet soul of song! I own my debt
> Uncanceled by his failings.
>
> Lament, who will, the ribald line
> Which tells his lapse from duty—
> How kissed the maudening lips of wine,
> Or wanton ones of beauty:
>
> But think, while falls that shade between
> The erring one and Heaven,
> That he who loved like Magdalen,
> Like her may be forgiven.
>
> Not his the song whose thund'rous chime
> Eternal echoes render—
> The mournful Tuscan's haunted rhyme,
> And Milton's starry splendor!
>
> But who his human heart has laid
> To Nature's bosom nearer?
> Who sweetened toil like him, or paid
> To love a tribute dearer?
>
> Through all his tuneful heart how strong
> The human feeling gushes!
> The very moonlight of his song
> Is warm with smiles and blushes!
>
> Give lettered pomp to teeth of Time,
> So "Bonnie Doon" but tarry:
> Blot out the Epic's stately rhyme—
> But spare his "Highland Mary!"

[Vehement and prolonged cheering.]

When the cheers with which Mr. BRADY was honored on resuming his seat had concluded, Mr. CUNNINGHAM announced that he had received two dispatches, one from Washington and one from Baltimore, as follows—that dated at Washington having arrived at 8¾, and that from Baltimore at 8½:

The Washington Burns Club, at a full table, pledges the Boston Burns Club, and all others who honor this anniversary. BEN. PERLEY POORE.

From Baltimore:

The Burns Club—May the spirit of the immortal Bard of Scotia animate each and all of you in this joyous jubilee. [Immense cheering.]

The second toast was:

The Genius of Burns—Risen above the dust and clouds of earthly frailty and misfortune, it shines, a fixed star in the heavens, and sings as it shines, to cheer the heart of friendship and love, mercy and truth, liberty and humanity; an hundred years are proof that its light belongs not only to his own day, but to all time; and not only to Scotland, but to mankind.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD responded as follows:

SPEECH OF THE REV. DR. OSGOOD.

The subject given me by this sentiment, Mr. President, has one fault, as uncommon as it is weighty. It is the fault of being too good, so good that it speaks too well for itself to need anything to be said for it. Surely the genius of BURNS has sung itself into the human heart, and if any man questions its quality, the best answer to the question is a strain of the poet's own music, that will be quite sure to set the doubter himself singing in unison. But good as the topic is of itself, without any added words, I am in for a speech, and my great hope is that the man, with the occasion, may give a little inspiration to lips not claiming the "faculty divine," as the touch of a master hand gives life to the pipes of the organ, and wrings melody from dull lead and wood. Upon this principle it may not be presumptuous in me to speak here to-night, and if your presence, honored sir, in the Chair, might call for modest silence from others upon that gentle art poetic, in which you are our master, why may not this fact work quite the other way, and lead a poor prosser to hope that he may catch a little of your fire by sitting near enough to the chair to feel the electric spark from that direction. Although wooden tables may not venture, as they are said to do, to move and talk under the action of departed spirits, surely our heads must be worse than wooden if we are not eloquent now, and our brains are not entranced, and our tongues are not electrified by the spell of this hour, when the voice of BRYANT calls on us to commune with the spirit of BURNS.

The sentiment, Sir, says that the genius of BURNS belongs not only to Scotland but to mankind. Whether mankind really owns the property or not, it is very clear that it has taken possession and does not mean to let go. We have got the poet by heart, and we mean to keep him there. If Scotland has him, we have him too, and if she tries, as she will not do, to keep him to herself, she cannot show her treasure without renouncing her monopoly, or without opening her coffer to the nations, and so giving to every one that hath an eye or an ear, a gift in its own nature of universal meaning and worth, those words winged as doves and precious as "apples of gold in pictures of silver." What better proves that this bard belongs to us all, than this occasion itself. We meet here, men of every trade, profession, country and creed, to keep this festival of a plowman's birth, and whilst we hold our genial fellowship together, we catch thrills of kindred feeling from brethren in all the great American cities, whose greetings come flashing along the electric wires; and perhaps before the night is through the Atlantic cable may wake up at the thrill of so many harp strings. The silent DR SAUTY may bring to us, through the cold bed of the ocean, some pulses of the heart of old Scotland, that shall make us, here on the banks of the Hudson, brothers all with the poet's own countrymen, now met on the Frith of Forth, by the waters of the Tweed, and the banks and braes of bonnie Doon. In fact, no literary festival that ever took place on earth, probably, had so broad an interest as this; and over the whole globe, wherever our tongue is spoken, or British or American institutions are known, there will be some kettle of souls to speak tenderly with us the great minstrel's name. If the drum-beat of British circles the world continually, and the sunrise in every longitude is saluted by the reveille of her armies and fleets, who shall tell the circle of the heart-beat of her language—our language as well as hers? Wherever that great heart beats this night, its blood quickens at the name of ROBERT BURNS.

New-York, surely, has rightly her part in this great festival, and nowhere this side of the Atlantic has Scotland so many sons and friends as here. The poet himself once thought of this City, and, in his lines, "When Guilford good our pilot stood," gives a hint of our present occupation:

> Poor Tammy Cage, within a cage,
> Was kept at Boston, ha' man.
> Till Willie Howe took o'er the knave
> To Philadelphia, man;
> Wi' sword and gun he thought a sin,
> Guid Christian blood to draw, man;
> But at New-York, wi' knife and fork,
> Sirloin he pacKed saw', man.

But Mr. President, I must not slight my mission, nor fail to say something of the poet's genius. What genius is, it is hard to define, and even the men that have most of it do not always seem to know what it is. A Yankee ought to be good at guessing, and, as a full-blooded one, of the Bunker Hill breed, I will venture to guess that genius is that which makes a man see into things, and make others see into them. There is genius in every sphere of thought and action, from constructing steam engines to commanding armies,—from calculating eclipses to composing symphonies. But whatever the sphere, we expect a man of genius to see into the matter in question, and so to shape the matter by his own mind that others also may see into it. Poetic genius is that which enables the possessor to see feelingly the soul of things, and so to make them ever a thought and word, that others too may see. Thus the poet, as the name denotes, is a "maker,"—a "seer." Indeed, but also a "maker,"—making the real life of things to be visibly seen by his art. A true poem is a living work, and its art brings out the life of the indwelling and overruling spirit, as trees and flowers bring out the life of nature. Such genius, of course, is a native gift—born, not made; to be nurtured, indeed, by education, but created, not by man's art, but by God's power. It is at once a sense and a force, a "vision and a faculty divine;" a gift of seeing and of shaping; and, like all senses and all forces, it is to be trained to native organizations. It works from within outward, with spontaneous life, and, unlike mere talent, it takes its possessor quite as much by surprise as it does the world; so that its best products are more involuntary births than labored manufactures; and when most elaborated, the labor is more upon the dress than upon the body of the creation. In this sense BURNS was a genius, and as soon as he could see and think for himself he felt and betrayed the secret of his gift. It mattered little what he looked upon; he saw the soul in it and made it speak its soul to others, and under his eye the daisy or the mouse beneath his plowshare was more eloquent than the Alps or the Oceans are to men of common mould. The characteristic of his genius I need not undertake to describe minutely after such masters in criticism as CARLYLE and LOCKHART have gone over the field. Following a simpler philosophy of criticism than theirs, let us say that BURNS' genius was quite as remarkable for its susceptibility as for its power, and that he was at once mastered by his subject, and mastered of it. His sense was alike genial and clear, alive to every touch of feeling, and open to every aspect of truth. His will was earnest and manly, eager to follow every hint of nature and humanity—determined to speak out his downright convictions in his words. So he has both kinds of genius: that which is mastered by a subject or surrenders itself to external influences, and also that which masters a subject and makes it speak out the poet's own manhood. In this he is more of a poet than his great countryman SCOTT, who is so absorbed by his theme as to lose his own personality, and so became the minstrel of the old ages instead of the hero of the new age. BURNS was both minstrel and hero, and his best poems, while they may rehearse old times, are simply of the new times, and not only sing songs, or strike blows on the days of liberty and humanity that are to come. It is this manly earnestness that makes BURNS the people's poet, and they love him not only because he feels for their sorrows and with their joys, but because he believed in and sang the sorrows less and the joys more. With all his faults his genius was heroic as it was tender, and something of the blood of BRUCE and WALLACE, that he celebrated in his verse, beat in the poet's own fiery veins. In his earnest manhood he deserves to be named in the same breath with his brother bard, who was born the same year with himself—FRIEDRICH SCHILLER. Heaven, surely, was bountiful one hundred years ago, in sending to the banks of the Neckar and the Ayr two such souls as SCHILLER and BURNS. In both poetry gained a genius and liberty a prophet.

Look now a moment at the fruits of his genius, and consider their form and their substance. The form of a man's thought has much to do with expressing its value and shaping its power. With BURNS the form was not a costume put upon his thought, but a life outspoken. He spoke as he was moved, without pedantry or affectation, and the familiar and homely language of his people were new melody and eloquence upon his lips. He did not study versification in grammar and rhetoric, but listened to the airs of old Scotland, that seemed part of the breath of the nation, and let gave back these airs enriched with his own precious thought and sentiment, as some spice island welcomes the rude sea breezes to its aromatic groves, and wafts them away, no longer common air, but fragrant as Araby the Blest. He did not hunt the dictionaries for high-sounding words, nor the classics for stately sentences, but spoke his mind in the plain language of his farming neighbors, and found that common speech was more full of vitality and beauty than any scholastic dialect, even as the common earth yields more blossom and fruit than the pavements of polished marble. So he formed his matchless style, or rather, so he let his style grow, and the sincerity and force of his genius spoke itself out in his world.

The substance of his works corresponds with the form, and is to be found in every line that comes earnest from his pen. He everywhere shows the same gentle brave heart; the same dear manly sense at work to bring us nearer to nature and to man—to make us nearer to God. How marvelous is his naturalness! I refer now not so much to his wonderful naturalness in language as in his thought. He talks to nature as a friend, and as such she answers him, and river and mountain, flower, bird and beast, that to so many are a dead language or a dumb oracle, speak to him their mother tongue. His favorite flowers that with him like children—the daisy, the harebell, the sweet-brier—amist the Doon and the Ayr sing to him like old friends, and the Highland hills stand up before him like ministering priests of God. The animals talked to him and through him in a marvelous way, and what he has said of the mouse, the dogs, the old mare, the old sheep, the wounded hare, bring the brute creatures nearer our hearts, and preach, trumpet-tongued, that neglected part of the Gospel—mercy to the races below us.

And what aspect of humanity has not been illustrated by his pathos or humor, his keen wit or stout manhood? Do we speak of friendship, read the Elegy on Glencairn, or sing "Auld Lang Syne." Is love the theme—without referring to those passages in the Poet's life, when he, like too many of us, was a thunder box before the flashes of every new bright eye—own that reverence for woman that runs through all his best romantic songs, and rises into religious solemnity in his "Cotter's Saturday Night." No nobler tribute to wedded love need be paid than in the good old song, "John Anderson," which sings in its homely way the blessed truth that home happiness should brighten with years, and they whom God hath joined together are dearer far as time purges away earthly lusts and transfigures human affections in the love that is divine and has promise of eternity. Who shall describe his service to patriotism, or say too much of that love of country that glows in his "Farewell to Scotland" and his "Bruce's Address at Bannocksburn?" Nor was the great sentiment of humanity less favored by his muse. His famous song, "A Man's a Man for a' that," is the Declaration of Independence set to music, and is this night sung round the world. Some there may who question his claim to be thought a friend to humanity in its spiritual aspects, but which of us can, in justice, deny his title to religious sentiment, or will maintain that in his best hours, he was a stranger to divine faith? Will not the *Cotter's Saturday* plead for piety and purity ages after the author's personal frailties are forgotten? And what youth can read his poetic letter of 1786 to a young friend, and not call the bard the earnest moralist as well as the genial companion? Such sentences as these are no scoffer's words:

> "An Atheist's laugh is a poor exchange,
> For Deity offended,"

And again:

> "A correspondence fix'd wi' Heaven,
> Is sure a noble anchor."

But why dwell upon the theme, and try to treat at length a subject that the whole night would not exhaust? Time is taking the sceptre of judgment out of our hands, and the country has already passed its sentence upon the bard.

By the crucible of time, the merely selfish or individual element is purged away, and the universal and human qualities rise into light. Tried by this test, some men disappear as mere diggesters of food or gatherers of gold, whilst true sons of genuine human traits live anew in the whole race. Tried by this test, BURNS' private follies sink into comparative oblivion, and his genius rises to its place among the Providential men of this race, by the same law that lifts the oak above the bramble and swings the globes in their orbits. He had a work to do in a most momentous age, the age of the great conflict between old dynasties and new monarchies, and the first principles of constitutional right were on both sides assailed. The new age of freer and truer humanity was at hand, and a great poet was to be the spring bird to sing out the better times of promise and fruit. On one side were the aristocracies, with their ghostly advisers, and on the other side such Mobocrats as the Robespierres and Marats, with their counsellors, more steeped in Atheism and Materialism than they. Between the two ranks stand the champions of constitutional liberty, under such leaders as CHATHAM and BURKE. WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, and the great thinkers and authors who have striven for a social order, humane and reverential. Among these men ROBERT BURNS has a Providential name and place, and he is one of the builders of the new civilization of freedom and humanity. Whilst men were disputing whether there was any human soul and human right, and Atheism was wrangling with ghostly priestcraft, and meeting blind credulity with as blind unbelief, the Scotch ploughman came into the field of debate with his songs of liberty and humanity, and taught the people by heart that there is more mind in man than the schools teach him, and a worth, too, that kings cannot make nor mobs unmake. Though not a theologian, he belongs to the teachers of positive faith, and as his countryman, THOMAS REID, by his *Philosophy of Common Sense*, rebuked the prevailing intellectual scepticism that was making men into materialists, BURNS by his poetic fire did the same good work for the American people, and set the philosophy of common sense to music. He is one of the great teachers of the belief now so vital and so mighty in public opinion—that there is something in man more than what schooling puts into him, and that the greatest of all wrongs is to crush down the rights and instincts of a human soul. He sang this principle of the great creed of humanity to moody multitudes almost ripe for bloodshed, and at his word they wielded their madness for mercy, as Saul of old was refreshed by David's harp, and was well. In giving the Anglo-Saxon race the love of liberty without anarchy, and bringing into social and civil life a home and genial sense of right, ROBERT BURNS was a servant of Providence. His notes were, indeed, often merry, and sometimes trifling; but his great songs are marches, not dancing tunes, and by their cheering music our humanity has marched on more stoutly its appointed way. Honor, then, to the genius of BURNS! Pity, much pity for the man, pity for him who pitied every creature, from the wounded hare to the self-torturing Prince of Darkness, auld Nickie Ben himself! But no pity for his genius, no imperial as to demand our homage to clothe us with its purple and gold! It is God's gift to us, and in common with all like gifts of Providential minds, it proves our birth-right to a domain beyond aught that we can make to ourselves. We are great, brethren, not in ourselves alone, but in our race, in that humanity which God has given, and all ages are enriching, and which needs heaven, as well as earth, to hold its treasures. Under the spell of this great range acknowledge to-night the common bond of humanity, and as the same music that has charmed millions now sweeps through this hall with its pathos and joy, let it touch within us the chord of brotherhood, leaving no human soul on earth or heaven out of the circle of its fellowship. All our great poets are singing for us still, and the morning stars shall cease their song before those eternal melodies are hushed.

Mr. President, I give a closing sentiment:

The Poets of our Humanity—Great in what they have done—greater still in what they are to do for us. They not only charm our quiet hours, but nerve us to work and to wait for the good time coming, with a hand and heart of welcome to every friend of God and man in all time.

The sixth toast on the list was now proposed by the Chairman as the third:

Kindred Associations Throughout the World—May they preserve the songs and designate the sentiments of BURNS; when a' men the warld o'er shall brithers be an' a' that.

Mr. ADAM NORRIE responded.

The next toast was:

Scotland—

> "We love our land because it is our own,
> And scorn to give another reason why."

Mr. CHAS. GOULD responded.

FOURTH: *America*—Where the dignity of self-government ennobles the humblest citizen, and the march of civilization is commensurate with the extent of territory; while she studies to advance the one the other can never be retarded.

MAYOR TIEMANN, to whom this toast had been ass

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Sketches and Glimpses of Men and Things, including Women, at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Jan. 23, 1859.

Sir Charles Coldstream, in need of a new sensation, should have visited this City, in which excitements and sensations appear to be part of the natural atmosphere. Oxygen and rumors; hydrogen and curious developments; nitrogen and astounding facts; carbonic and all other chemical gases, with a liberal infusion of those political and social exhalations in which idle people of leisure and ample means do most voraciously delight.

We live and move in a bewildering dream of powers, principalities and startling gossip. The kaleidoscope of society here contains the most varied and heterogeneous assortment of constituent parts ever shaken together and multiplied into shape by the reflective powers of human comparison and observation; infinite fragments of broken and tawdry glass, with here and there, at long intervals, a diamond of purest lustre, or a ruby "which Jews might kiss, and Infidels adore."

Nothing seems permanent here except frivolity and the unfinished condition of the public buildings; nothing stupendous except the capacity of the male human stomach to contain bad liquor, and the amount of diplomatic deceit which pervades everything that is said or done, thought, winked or written.

The faces which hurry or lounge past us in hotel corridors and on the Avenue are for the most part type-faces, strongly marked, essentially representative and full of revelations of character. Anxiety, indulgence, secretiveness and a kind of languid recklessness, might be set down as the predominating features.

As to the permanent population of the place, judging from their expressions, three-fourths might be safely regarded as over their ears in debt; and the balance, consisting of creditors, must remain, of course, on the anxious seat, eagerly speculating on and debating the chances of eventual payment. In every second house you enter, one can stumble against some gay and charming public prodigal who has been retained in office under half a dozen different and hostile Administrations as a mere "concession of justice," so to speak, to all the tailors, bootmakers, hotel-keepers and laundresses of this enlightened but too confiding city.

In the floating male population, the Bohemian element very largely predominates, and asserts its position and claims with a boldness not elsewhere to be found. The gold in Uncle Sam's treasury is regarded pretty much as the jam-pots in a doting mother's cupboard; the "children" make no secret of their eagerness to "get at it," but rather boast of their dexterous manipulation, and pride themselves on such success as they have hitherto achieved.

At the rooms of the great natural prince of this Bohemian tribe, they have open doors and unlimited "old Bourbon" during twenty-two and a half out of every four-and-twenty hours. Here assemble the fillibusters and those kindred gentlemen engaged in the importation of ebony; the men with "unadjusted claims," awaiting the justice of Congress; and the whole motley herd of patent agents, lobby men, regular letter-writers of irregular habits, and artists wondrously in need of good national money in exchange for bad national pictures.

Gen. HENNINGSEN paces up and down the Avenue with slow and dignified stride, chiefly confining his observations to the weather—and being none too communicative about even *that*. Behind him, or at his side, struts "the wanderer," Capt. J. E. FARNUM, with an unholy odor, not of rosemary but of ebony, clinging to his clothes and beard. The Chevalier WIKOFF glides from door to door around the lobby, now button-holing this man, and anon dropping demurely into a seat in some neighborhood where the speakers are many and the conversation loud. Col. JOHN PICKETT, formerly of the Lopez Expedition, circulates extensively at the head of some fifteen or twenty ex-fillibusters; and there is much talk—but probably no more than talk—of a "peaceful emigration" to the capital of Mexico. Col. SAM COLT, keeping open rooms at Willard's, revolves round society with great effect, and may be set down as one of the undisputed lions.

As to your New-York delegation, JOHN COCHRANE works hard in the House during the day, and trips it on the light fantastic toe during the greater part of every evening. One can go nowhere into good society without encountering the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce; and the lady who has his hand for the "Lancers" is sure of an attentive and very chatty partner. JOHN looks like a disbanded dragoon, but has achieved an excellent position here.

Mr. THOMAS J. BARR seems at present only careful to avoid any entangling alliances, and is feeling his way carefully before making any overt demonstration.

General ELIJAH WARD is the special society-man of your City cohort. His introduction gives currency and stamp to any metal it is impressed upon, and his intimacy at the White House is not without many advantages, to be appreciated at different rates by men of different temperament and politics. He is extremely attentive and courteous to all constituents who call upon him.

Mr. H. F. CLARK has a very stately and well-furnished abode, in which are all the comforts and appliances of a permanent home. With the two fast colors (BROWN and BLACK) of the Cabinet he is on very friendly terms, I believe, as also with the Secretary of the Interior. But with the other members of the Cabinet there would seem to be a coldness, from the fact that they are not seen at his balls; and no civilities from the White House have transpired since the vote on "Lecompton." Mr. CLARK, it is rumored, intends, at the earliest possible moment—probably to-morrow, or whenever he can catch the Speaker's eye—to introduce a series of resolutions adverse to the proposed contingent appropriation of thirty millions for the acquisition of Cuba. Should he take this step, it may be regarded as the severing of the last link—at least, in popular estimation—which binds the Congressman of your Eighth District to the Democratic Party.

The position of Mr. JOHN B. HASKIN it would be very difficult to define. He may be compared with propriety to a man dropped overboard, half exhausted and half frozen, with two vessels about, equally near him, and hardly sufficient strength to swim for either. He hesitates and loses time in curious curves and undecided movements, feeling acutely the necessity for getting on board one or the other, but deterred by some natural misgivings as to the nature of the welcome to be expected.

GEORGE SANDERS is at the "National," and a large, flourishing and roaring business is done in the rooms of this Prince Bohemian by a very miscellaneous and curious crowd. He is said to be at the head of a design for damaging the prospects of Judge DOUGLAS by putting forward the name of the Hon. BEVERLY TUCKER as the candidate of Young America for the succession. It is understood that the Administration are cordially in favor of this progressive action, and Senator CRITTENDEN openly declared, no later than this very day, that he would withdraw all claims of his own in favor of so distinguished an aspirant. In case of Mr. TUCKER's election, it is more than probable that Mr. HARTLEY, late Vice-Consul to Liverpool, will be made Secretary of the Treasury.

FERNANDO WOOD is staying here, but with no ostensible object, whatever may be his secret views. He visits at the White House, and is very quiet, urbane and "dignified," but with no perceptible effect. His hopes of a mission are growing small by degrees, and the "health of a member of his family," it is likely, will soon cause him to put in operation his long-contemplated trip to the ruins of Jericho and the sweet banks of the river Jordan.

The arrival of Postmaster FOWLER and Mr. BUTTERWORTH, last week, taken in conjunction with FERNANDO'S presence, gave rise, as was natural, to a series of very decided sensations. Some said there was going to be a new "treaty of Washington," with the name of his Ex-Honor figuring largely in the programme. Others suggested that your Collector was about being removed at last, and that Mr. BUTTERWORTH had brought on with him in his valise a silver charger from TIFFANY'S, on which the head of the Custom-house martyr was to be solemnly carried back to New-York. But the truth of the matter is, I believe, that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have taken serious umbrage at the President's independent action with regard to the Indians inhabiting the old "Wigwam settlement," and insist, very properly, that the late treaty shall be submitted to the Senate before its terms can be regarded as binding on any of the parties involved! Senator DAVIS—that concentrated essence of intellectual quassia—is very bitter on this infringement by the President of the treaty-making power; and General HOUSTON feels by no means clear that the whole transaction, in this aspect, does not furnish good and solid grounds for resolutions of impeachment.

The Cuban resolutions introduced by WM. D. KENNEDY, at the last meeting of your General Committee, made a very decided stir here, and are still much talked of and quoted. Senator SLIDELL, in particular, is warm in their praise, and JEFFERSON DAVIS is supposed, confidentially, to have had a new compartment made in his pocket-book for the purpose of carrying them around. There can be no doubt but that this Cuban movement has the sympathies and sinews of the great mass of the people behind it, and that in the contest for the succession I will be made a conspicuous weapon on the Democratic side.

In a social point of view, the city has not been so gay or brilliant for many seasons. Hospitality prevails on every side, except in the one direction which, for the honor of the country, it may be as well not to name. Postmaster-General BROWN keeps open house, and his gracious lady gives a warm and true Southern welcome to all who enter her superb and stately mansion.

Mrs. SLIDELL is extremely, almost painfully, impressive in her demonstrations of courtesy. With the manners of a French woman, and the impulsiveness of her native South, she evidently regards all men, women and children as her husband's present or prospective, "constituency," whom it is her duty to captivate at whatever cost of exertion, smiles or complimentary volubility.

Mrs. Senator GWIN, a queenlike but very gracious lady, whose figure is of the Juno order, dispenses almost royal hospitalities, which are made more agreeable by the real kindness and frank condescension of her pleasant manners and address. The Senator much resembles the stately gentleman of the days gone by, and rather prides himself, it is said, on his resemblance to ANDREW JACKSON. What he may lack in quickness is made up in urbanity; and if not brilliant in conversation, he has the virtue of never speaking bitterly of those with whom he associates.

Mrs. DOUGLAS is, beyond all question, the Senatorial belle. Young, beautiful and winning—never constrained in courtesy, but filling her position with easy grace—her presence seems to dissipate all political asperities; and one might very rightly think that as many recruits to the Douglas cause have been enlisted by her smiles as by her husband's eloquence.

The dashing Mrs. CLEMENT HILL, whose house is the rendezvous for all that is distinguished in Washington society, seems to have no political proclivities, and her drawing-rooms are a kind of neutral ground whereon people of all opinions may meet in uncompromising intercourse.

But the bright particular star of the metropolis is Mrs. CONRAD, a young Southern widow, who has a natural gift of diplomacy, and takes to politics and plots just as naturally as young school girls do to bright ribbons, rich laces and Parisian gloves. From the Vice-President down, through all gradations of Senators, Congressmen, financiers, journalists and artists, her empire is undisputed. She has the kind of voice which St. Paul, or some other good authority, pronounces to be an excellent thing in a woman; and, as might naturally be expected, this Talleyrand in crinoline is not a little envied by many of the less gifted and less brilliant of her sisterhood.

New-York is represented in its gay and social aspect with great ability, numerical force and costliness of dress, decoration and establishments. It is conceded that our Empire City sends the best-dressed and prettiest female delegations to be found in the Federal capital; while in point of wit, culture and refinement it would be false modesty and domestic treason not to confess that our Manhattan belles take first rank in the great congress of beauty, social talent and fashion here assembled.

The weather here could not be more suited to gay purposes if provided especially by a divine confectioner; it is sunlight *frappé*, and with a strong tincture of Spring in some of its south-westerly breezes. I have hardly found time to write this, and certainly have no time to re-read it; therefore please use the scissors liberally, and cut out whatever you may think would be cut out on re-reading by your obedient NOBODY.

A New View of the Usury Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City of New-York and other commercial cities of this State, desire the repeal of the Usury laws, while the agricultural population are opposed to their alteration. That this is the case should not surprise us, for where credit is at the foundation of prosperity, there are hundreds of business men whose necessities often compel them to borrow at a higher rate than seven per cent; and they can afford to do so, as an occasional thing, as their profits enable them to do so, not only without loss, but greatly to their advantage. Now, the lender is obliged to charge, not only for the ordinary risks of business and the value of money, but also for his risks in doing an unlawful act. The hardship, if there is any, is not in the rate per cent. paid for the ordinary risks of business, but in the extra risk for the unlawful act. The business of taking high rates is thus monopolized by a few courageous lenders, who run risks for the additional per cent. In the agricultural portions of the State, on the other hand, it is seldom that the profits of business justify the borrower in paying higher rates of interest than those allowed by law, hence the feeling in the country against the repeal of the Usury laws.

It is absurd therefore to demand a general law which will give satisfaction to the City of New-York and to St. Lawrence County alike, and all efforts to harmonize the sentiment of the two places must be futile, because men are governed in such matters by their own interests and not by the interests of others.

The remedy is simple, available and eminently just, and has been adopted for years in New-Jersey. Give to each county such laws in this respect as its business requires. In New-Jersey the cities of Newark and Jersey City charge seven per cent., while the neighboring counties are limited to six. No evil has followed such a course of legislation after several years trial.

Why should the poorer class of business men in New-York be required to do without money, in these times of need, because the country does not wish to be at times forced to pay high rates? or why should the country be left without laws which they desire, because the necessities of a great commercial metropolis demand protection and relief? Special legislation in this respect can injure no one, and is a remedy which should be at once adopted and applied. Give to each county such relief as it requires. A.

Thomas Carlyle and the Nieces of Robert Burns.

We find in the Ayr (Scotland) *Observer* the following letter from CARLYLE, addressed to the Editor of that journal, in reference to the approaching birthday of the Poet:

CHELSEA, Sunday, Jan. 2, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I very much approve your and Mr. MILNE'S notion about the Misses BEGG, and I hope you will not fail to get it executed with all the energy and skill that are possible, and with corresponding success. Could all the eloquence that will be uttered over the world on the 25th next, or even all the tavern bills that will be incurred, but convert themselves into solid cash for those two interesting persons, what a sum were there of benefit received, and of loss avoided, to all the parties concerned! I think, at least, the question ought to be everywhere put, pointedly, yet with due politeness, wherever in Scotland or elsewhere there is an assemblage of men met to express their admiration, tragic pity, &c., for BURNS, what amount of money they will give to save from indigence these two nieces of BURNS? The answer, virtual answer, which this question got in 1842, threw rather a dismal light to me on such assemblages; but they ought to be tried again, with more direct emphasis; and very shame will perhaps force them to do something towards saving indigent merit on the one hand, and saving on the other what is too truly a frightful (though eloquent) expenditure of pavement to a certain locality we have all heard of.

In much haste, I remain yours truly,
T. CARLYLE.

Herr J. E. Goldsmith, of Holland, son of the Rev. E. Goldsmith, a respectable member of the Hebrew clergy, has recently been appointed professor of the ancient laws at the Leyden University. This is the first time that an Israelite has attained that position in Holland, the appointment being for life, and made by the King. It is the highest position that a literary man can attain in Holland, and the appointment is considered a high honor.

ARIZONA AND SONORA—NO. VII.

The Apaches—Military Garrisons and Indian Agencies—Petition from Citizens of Arizona—Mistaken Action of the Government—The Military Becoming Interested in Mines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will endeavor to explain what I mean by the mistaken military and Indian policy of our Government on the frontier, with reference to Arizona and neighboring territory.

The Apache nation, now so notorious, is supposed originally to have included several other wild nations—the Navajos, Mohaves, Yumas, &c. The nation as it exists at present is, like the surrounding nations, divided into numerous tribes, each having its own captain or chief; each tribe being independent of the other, and acknowledging no universal head.

The most prominent Apache tribes are the Tontos, Sierra Blancas, Pinaleños, Coyoteros, Mogollon, Miembres, Chiricahuis, Janeros, Jicarillas, Mescaleros, &c.

The Apache nation is one that the Jesuits could not bring within their humanizing influence. A small number only yielded, and all that remain of these, less than one hundred, are found in Tucson and neighborhood, and known as Apaches *mansos*, (tame Apaches.)

It cannot be said that these wild tribes have any fixed home. They form temporary rancheries north of parallel 32° in Northern Arizona and Southern New-Mexico, where the women and children are deposited, and to whom the war parties return to recount their brave and noble deeds and enjoy the plunder.

The territory throughout which they claim the right to rob and murder, extends from the Navajo country on the North to the Mexican States of Sinaloa and Durango on the South; from the Camanche and Kiowa lands East, to the Gulf of California West. The area within these limits may be considered about one thousand miles square. It includes the southern part of New-Mexico, all of Arizona, the northwest corner of Texas, the Mexican States of Sonora, Chihuahua, and a part of Coahuila. A traveler passing through these countries would consider the Apaches ubiquitous. He hears of them on all sides and in all seasons, and finds evidence of their ravages at all points.

No estimate of the number of these Indians known to be correct has ever been made. The number of accomplished thieves and cut-throats—or *warriors*, as they are called in the War and Indian Departments—who are constantly on the *qui vive* for plunder, cannot be less than two thousand. It may be more; and it is very certain that, according to their numbers, they do more mischief than any band of Indians on this Continent.

It requires but a short study of the physiogomy and physique of the Apaches to comprehend their habits and propensities. The stature of those I have seen is under the ordinary; frames firmly knit; legs exceedingly muscular and slightly bowed; hands and feet small; fingers long and pointed, like claws; eyes keen and wild. The women are fat and dumpy. The Apache is as near the *lobo*, or wolf of the country, as a human being can be to a beast. He eats anything a wolf will eat, from roots to carrion. He goes about by stealth, seeking dark and hidden routes, and never pounces on his prey except he has all the advantage. He has no war dress or national costume, except the breech cloth, mocassins with leggings, and sometimes a head-dress of feathers. They neither cultivate nor hunt to any extent, but exist mainly, at the present time, as they have existed, according to all accounts, since the Spanish conquest—by plunder. They make no preparation for their marauding expeditions, except in taking their arms. They traverse immense stretches, over dreary wastes and rugged mountains, at a rate which defies pursuit. They go on foot and return mounted.

The United States Government has military garrisons with special reference to these Indians at Albuquerque, Fort Craig and Fort Fillmore, all in New-Mexico and on the Rio Grande. Also, Fort Stanton north of the Oregon mountains and about one hundred miles east of the Rio Grande; Fort Bliss on the Rio Grande in Texas, and Fort Buchanan in the centre of Arizona. There are two Apache agencies. One is located at Albuquin and the other at Fort Thorne, both on the Rio Grande in New-Mexico. The United States officials at the posts and agencies have no definite knowledge of the Apache nation. They do not know the different tribes, their names or numbers, where they live, when they go or when they come. Three or four tribes only are known to the agencies.

Arizona and Sonora probably have more knowledge of these Indians than any other countries. They are visited by every tribe in the nation, more especially by those who have treaties of peace at the agencies. By these treaties they obtain presents and rations, are allowed to buy arms and ammunition, overrun other districts, kill the people, drive off the stock to the Rio Grande, and there sell it in the immediate vicinity of forts and agencies.

It is not often that anything in opposition to the present system comes from the military. The veteran General TWIGGS has, however, hit the nail on the head. The following appeared in a Washington paper a few days since:

"General D. E. TWIGGS, Commanding the Department of Texas, urges upon the War Department that the annual issue to the Indians by the Government of thousands of tomahawks and scalping-knives be first suspended, and then let them be treated with by persons representing the interests of Texas, so that they may be made to feel that it is with Texas, as well as the balance of the United States, they are to be at peace."

The state of affairs brought about in Arizona by the present system is correctly set forth in the following extract from a petition of the citizens in the interior of the Territory, and forwarded to Washington in April last:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Arizona Territory, most respectfully beg leave to represent to your honorable bodies the grievances under which we suffer, and petition for relief.

This portion of our Territory is within the limits of *Apacheria proper*, where, for many years, the wild and remorseless tribes of the Apache nation have roamed, to the entire hindrance of civilization and peaceful pursuits; and subsequent to the running of the line on our southern boundary, by the American and Mexican Commission, in 1855, there was no marked increase of population, until about the time four companies of United States dragoons entered Tucson, November, 1856.

Those of your memorialists, (few in number,) already located in this region, hailed the arrival of these troops with joy. They confidently expected the opening of the country to civilization, protection in their labors, and a market for their produce. But in all these expectations, they have been most bitterly disappointed.

Not long subsequent to the entry of this military force, and the consequent concentration of inhabitants with stock, at certain points, the wild Apaches commenced their depredations. Finding the troops made little or no efforts to pursue and punish, they continued a series of comparatively petty robberies and attacks until the military took position at 'Ojo Caliente,' now known as Fort Buchanan.

From this period, the thieving murderous Indian came with the moon and disappeared with its waning. Trains of emigrants entering the country were attacked, robbed, and numbers killed. One train was entirely destroyed. *The men were all killed, and the women ravished to death!* Not a soul escaped. The greater portion of those that did arrive, disgusted with the state of affairs here, either pursued their course to California, or returned to Texas. The few who remained and located, have nearly all been reduced to poverty by the loss of their stock, especially those located in the immediate vicinity of the garrison. Some of these parties became so helpless and fearful for their safety, that they petitioned the commanding officer to dispatch them, by Government wagons, to other parts. *United States Government wagons carried citizens living near Fort Buchanan, and rendered helpless by the Indians, to other points within the Territory where they thought themselves more secure.*

It is unnecessary for your memorialists to enter into detail respecting the unfortunate and humiliating state of affairs here. Suffice it to say that the citizens generally have lost the greater portion of their stock, some of them all. Many lives have been lost. It is unsafe to leave families without able-bodied men to protect them, unsafe to herd cattle, unsafe to work in the field, unsafe to travel. Up to this time the military has not followed and captured or killed a single Indian, or recovered a stolen animal. The Apaches have entire control, especially in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan, so exceedingly favorable is the locality for the Indian's peculiar mode of robbery and murder. That neighborhood is, in fact, entirely abandoned by citizens, and, of late, the onslaught of savages throughout this entire region has been so bold, and apparently in such numbers, that those having families, and living isolated, are in terror respecting their safety."

One of the most ruinous results of Apache doings in Arizona, is the total destruction of all regular facilities of transportation at reasonable rates. There is nothing of this kind in the Territory. What few animals are risked in the business can only travel strongly guarded, and at a high rate of expense. This is the greatest obstacle to the operations of mining companies and traders. The expenses of the Overland Mail Company are vastly greater than they would be if the country was clear of wild Indians.

The following is the prayer of the foregoing petition:

"With the knowledge that the evils of the military system in New-Mexico, under which we are being ruined, are deep seated, that it has been wholly ineffectual in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, and with the abiding conviction that Arizona Territory cannot be inhabited under the present system, your petitioners pray most urgently that the military department of New-Mexico may at once be broken up; and as the results of stationing troops at Fort Buchanan are *no protection and no pay*, your petitioners pray that they be removed.

In lieu thereof, that we may have protection and prosperity, and in obedience to the light of all past experience, now too strong to be disregarded, your petitioners pray that *volunteer companies of rangers* may be raised to serve under the authority, and in the pay of the United States, amenable to such laws and regulations as in the wisdom of Congress seems best."

At this tim the Quartermaster had no funds and could not pay the settlers for the crops they had furnished him. This caused great suffering, which I had the pleasure of alleviating somewhat, by furnishing them with the necessaries of life during the period of their emergency, the Winter of 1857 and 1858. Fort Buchanan proved a costly ailure.

I had the honor of bearing the aforesaid petition to Washington, and my experience in the matter at that place is highly amusing and instructive.

I had several interviews with the Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, and thought that gentleman took enlarged and enlightened views of the subject. He seemed disposed to do all in his power to remedy the evil. Most of the troops at Fort Buchanan have been dispatched out of the Territory, and the Apaches in that vicinity are less troublesome of late.

The action of the United States Government on this frontier, through its military stations and Indian agencies, were it not for its painful and ruinous results, would be a stupendous farce.

First—The idea that a few military garrisons and Indian agencies located on the Rio Grande can control an Indian nation that roams over an area of a thousand miles square, is absurd.

Second—It is absurd to enter into a treaty with one of several tribes of a nation, without including all the tribes.

Third—It is a mistake to *make treaties* with tribes so low in the scale of humanity as the Apaches, Mohaves, Navajos, Utas, &c.

Fourth—It is ruinous to allow these Indians to live in the vicinity of whites.

Fifth—It is *infamous* to make treaties with these Indians in one district, and allow them to rob and murder in other districts.

In general I believe the military and Indian agents do as well as they can under the system and regulations imposed upon them by the Government, but how it is possible for them to tolerate that part of the system as mentioned in item fifth, is more than I can comprehend.

Sixth—It is a great mistake to donate anything to these Indians except the means of cultivating the soil.

Seventh—It is impossible for our regular troops to range through these countries after the wild Indian with any permanent success.

The simple process of whipping these wild tribes by means of a few hundred well-organized rangers, who do not live in stationary posts, into submission, and driving them into reservations, remote from white settlements, with the penalty of death sternly enforced if they pass their limits, is the only prompt, economical and humane process that can be adopted. If these Indians, furnished with the means of obtaining their living by labor within the reservations, die from laziness and shiftlessness, Government is not responsible for the loss.

It is not often that I can quote anything from official reports made in New-Mexico, calculated to sustain my position. But the following extract from the report of the Indian Agent, DIEGO ARCHULETA, dated Abiquin, New-Mexico, Sept. 30, 1857, is an exception:

"A glance at the history of New-Mexico and its surrounding Indian tribes of the last four years must convince every rational mind that the permanent location of those tribes is the only policy to be pursued in order to give protection to the inhabitants of this country, improve the condition of the Indians, and to save for the Government an enormous amount expended annually in keeping these Indians in subjugation. The expeditions made by the commanding officers of this department against our neighboring savages during the last four years must, I venture to say, have cost the Government at least one million of dollars, and what has been the gain? The Indians are at peace, no one doubts that; but how long will they remain so? Indians have no national faith—at least the Apaches and Utahs have not—and the propriety may be questioned to acknowledge in them the power to make treaties. The acknowledgment of such a power in them necessarily implies a sovereignty which these Indians do not possess, and which, if they did possess it, they would sell to the first purchaser offering himself for a piece of tobacco, a pipe, a piece of meat, or an old shirt. A treaty is not kept sacred by them, nor ever will. Whenever, in the opinion of our Indian neighbors, it appears that the Government is tardy in making them the usual presents, or whenever they have some object in view which they cannot obtain peaceably, they will, disregarding their treaties, make war upon us by stealing our property, murdering and violating our families, knowing that the consequence will be a 'treaty,' where they are to receive what they desire. The Government, after an unsuccessful pursuit in a country almost inaccessible to our troops, will readily listen to their applications for peace. The Indians receive the gratifications, and sign the 'treaty' with the felonious intent to break it as soon as convenient. Let historical facts testify to the truth of my argument.

If, however, the vast amount of money expended in procuring or rather purchasing 'treaties,' had been expended in locating the Indians in suitable reservations, compelling them to subsist chiefly from the cultivation of the soil, they might be prevented from being a burden to our Government and our citizens, and eventually become an industrious people. The reservations once established, and the Indians placed therein, under the charge of agents and the United States troops, small annual appropriations would suffice to continue the improvement of these savages. The expensive expeditions against the Indians, generally ineffective, and leading only to the making of 'treaties' never intended to be kept, would cease; New-Mexico would enjoy protection and security in lives and property; her agricultural, pastoral and mineral wealth could be developed; and our Government, whilst it performs a sacred duty towards this heretofore so much neglected Territory, would annually save a vast amount of money, which under the present system is expended.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant, DIEGO ARCHULETA,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The subject upon which I am treating is a deep subject—deeper and more important than the people of the older States are willing to admit. I feel inadequate to the task of presenting it in a light sufficiently strong and attractive to gain and hold the attention of the Government and the people. But it is well to investigate, and ascertain the results of our frontier policy, and whether from inadequate knowledge of our Southern frontier, Government has not committed serious errors in its negotiations with Mexico, and whether from the same cause, still greater errors are not likely to occur in the future.

My greatest hopes for Arizona, however, rest on the army. The President of the first American Mining Company in Arizona was a Major and acting Quartermaster in California. The President and Superintendent of the company working the richest silver mine in Arizona is a distinguished Major, absent on leave. Another Major of the army is getting up a large company to work a silver mine on the Rio Grande. Officers of various grades are becoming interested in mines throughout that region They are gentlemanly and liberal in their way of doing business, have connections of influence and capital, and, take it altogether, it is a good thing for that country, as the *interest* of those military gentlemen stationed therein, will probably cause them to resign and join the citizens in their petition for Rangers. EDW. E. DUNBAR.

DWELLING-HOUSE BURNT—HEROIC CONDUCT OF A BOY.—On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock the dwelling-house of Mr. ALEXANDER LOWN, of Colchester, Delaware County, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Mr. and Mrs. LOWN were from home at the time, but the children were all in the house. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks falling upon the roof from the chimney. The children did all in their power to extinguish the flames, but to no purpose One of the boys rescued another who was in bed at the time. He rushed into the burning house at the risk of his own life. There was no insurance upon the building.

LATER FROM UTAH.

Shocking Case of Murder—Interesting Disclosures—The Weather in the Rocky Mountains.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1858.

Murder will out; notwithstanding an organized confederacy uses its power and strength in endeavoring to suppress the truth, it will, nevertheless, sooner or later prevail. During the past week circumstances have combined to bring to light and reveal some of the workings of the Danite system, and, fortunately, the strong arm of justice has been laid upon some of these "destroying angels," although a desperate attempt has been made by the leaders to conceal the deeds of the instruments of their vengeance.

Some five weeks ago ANDREW BERNARD, a deaf and dumb boy, twenty years of age, remarkable for his intelligence and shrewdness, but well known by nearly all the inhabitants of this city by the begging and thievish propensities by which he supported himself, was missed by those who had become accustomed to his visits.

Shortly after this a report became current that he had been murdered in Emigration Cañon, on the eastern road to the States, but nothing further could be ascertained by those inquiring about the matter. A few days more, however, and the rumor assumed a more definite shape, and it was stated that a policeman of the city, a Dane, had committed the deed.

The attention of the United States officers having, by this time, been called to the subject, they took the matter in hand, determined, if possible, to trace it out and detect the murderer. Not knowing whom they might trust, they exercised the utmost caution in their inquiries. Finally enough was ascertained to justify the issue of a warrant by Judge SINCLAIR for the arrest of one N. L. CHRISTIANSEN, a policeman of the city. The difficulty now was to identify the man. It was known that if the man suspected that he was to be arrested he would make his escape, and that it was not safe to inquire from any of his brother policemen as to his identity or whereabouts. Last Monday Governor CUMMING, whose interest had been excited in the matter, discovered that the Mayor, Chief of Police, and a Justice of the Peace were and had been cognizant of the whole matter, but had kept it a profound secret. CHRISTIANSEN was thereupon immediately arrested, although he attempted to elude the officers by hiding himself, and the Justice of the Peace, Mayor, and others, summoned for examination. It now appeared that the policeman, WIELSON CHRISTIANSEN, acknowledged to have killed the boy, but alleged that it was done in self-defence, and that the Mayor, Chief of Police, and Justice of the Peace had learned the facts from the confession of the man himself, and had buried the body, keeping the whole circumstance a secret.

On Wednesday last a preliminary examination of the case was commenced before Judge SINCLAIR, which has not yet been concluded. In the evidence thus far adduced from reluctant witnesses, it is stated that this boy was arrested for stealing $60 in money; that he acknowledged taking $11, with which he had bought some clothes, but denied taking any more; that he stated however to the officer that he had $7 deposited with a man who lives at Emigration Cañon, some 12 miles from the city, which he would give up; that this policeman, CHISTIANSEN, was sent out with him to this house, belonging to E. HANKS, to get the money; that when they reached the house the boy stated that he had hid it in some of the smaller cañons near by; that after hunting about some time (as the prisoner states) the boy struck at him with a knife, inflicting a slight wound in the hip; that thereupon they had a scuffle in which he succeeded in taking the knife from the boy and throwing it away; that the boy thereupon attacked him with rocks, whereupon he shot at him four times, wounding him three times; one of the shots struck him in the breast, one in the leg, and one in the hand; that the boy thus wounded ran to the house, where there was no one at the time except a little Indian boy; that when he reached the house in pursuit of the boy, the boy again attacked him, compelling him to run in the house and shut himself up; that some teamsters passing by with a load of wood came up and pacified the boy and placed him on their load of wood; he also got on and they both rode down the cañon together; that when they reached the mouth of the cañon at the foot of the mountain, the boy said he had hid the money close to that place. Here they met Mr. HANKS just returning to his house from the City, and at their request Mr. HANKS took them in his wagon to hunt the money. Mr. HANKS states that they drove off of the road about a quarter of a mile along the foot of the mountain, when the boy said the money was close there. CHRISTIANSEN and the boy thereupon got out and walked off together. The boy limped a little from the effects of his wound in the leg. He (HANKS) was looking at some cattle in another direction when he heard a cry and, looking around, saw the policeman's hat fly off as if he had been hit with a stone thrown by the boy, and at the same time saw the policeman stab the boy in the neck, killing him instantly. After this occurrence he went on up into the cañon to his house, leaving the body there, and the policeman went on down to the city. He returned to the city the same evening, but told no one but his family of the occurrence. The next morning the Justice of the Peace—Dr. CLINTON—came and asked him to go out with him to hold an inquest over the body—Dr. C. having learned of the circumstance from the Chief of the Police, who had been informed by CHRISTIANSEN of what had happened. CLINTON, Dr. RICHARDSON and himself then went out to where the body was, and, after looking at it without touching it, came back to the city. Dr. CLINTON, who acted as Coroner, being satisfied that the policeman's story was true, did not deem it necessary, as he said, to make any further examination.

In regard as to what was then done with the body, there was much discrepancy in the statement of all the witnesses. HANKS himself stated at one time that when they went out to examine the body, they took a coffin with them and put the body immediately in it, and took it out to be buried then. At another time he stated that they left the body there then, merely covering it with a *piece of blanket*, and went out the next day with a coffin. Some of the witnesses said that the body was left covered with a blanket, others that it was buried six inches deep under dirt and stones; some that it was taken immediately to the burying-ground, others that it was brought through the city and then taken to the burying-ground. HANKS testified that but three persons went with him to bury the body, whilst others testified that there were five persons who assisted in the burial. Of these five, who swore that they went after the body and buried it, no two told the same story. Again, HANKS stated on his oath that he was sworn before ELIAS SMITH, Judge of the Probate Court, before he went out with Dr. CLINTON to hold an examination, and that he also certified a written statement of his examination in regard to the matter before going out after the body; while Dr. CLINTON states on his oath that HANKS was neither examined nor sworn to any examination until some three weeks after the occurrence, when he was examined and his evidence written out and put on file in the Clerk of Probate's office. These papers on file in the Clerk's office are indorsed by the Clerk as filed at the time of the occurrence, although it appeared in evidence that they were not written out until some three weeks after. The Clerk, in justification, swore that the Judge of the Probate Court had told him to antedate the paper. The Judge of Probate explained by stating under oath that he merely told his Clerk that they should have been filed at the time of the occurrence, but did not tell him to antedate them.

In fact, during the whole examination, the witnesses have contradicted each other and themselves so flatly and so frequently that the conviction forces itself upon us that some of them have perjured themselves most deeply and basely. Why they did so is the question; they had some object in view in thus deliberately lying; but they found themselves caught in their own trap, for they were called up to testify so unexpectedly that they had not time to agree upon the same falsehoods.

The body was yesterday disinterred by order of the Judge, and a *post mortem* examination made by Dr. MAJOR, absent on leave. Another Major of the army is getting up a large company to work a silver mine on the Rio Grande. Officers of various grades are becoming interested in mines throughout that region They are gentlemanly and liberal in their way of doing business, have connections of influence and capital, and, take it altogether, it is a good thing for that country, as the *interest* of those military gentlemen stationed therein, will probably cause them to resign and join the citizens in their petition for Rangers. EDW. E. DUNBAR.

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this District, found an indictment on Tuesday last against JAMES FERGUSON, for endeavoring to intimidate, by language and threats, the Hon. GEORGE P. STILES, Judge of this District Court at the February Term, 1847.

It is charged that Judge STILES was so far intimidated by these threats of FERGUSON, and others, that he felt himself compelled to adjourn his Court.

Judge SINCLAIR has received a petition from the members of the bar praying for an adjournment of the Court until after the session of the Legislature.

The Legislature, after meeting in Fillmore, will immediately adjourn to this city to hold its present session.

A number of "Gentile" gentlemen in this city have made arrangements for a series of assembly *soirées* to be given once a week during the Winter. The second of these parties was given last Thursday evening, and was a most pleasant and brilliant reunion. The Mormons oppose these parties very much, and have even threatened to cut off from the Church all the Mormon young ladies who may attend them. Notwithstanding this ban the parties are well attended by the better portion of the Mormon belles.

Gov. CUMMING and his lady, and District-Attorney WILSON and lady were present and gave *éclat* to the occasion.

In addition to these parties, we have been enjoying fine amusement in the way of sleigh riding—the late severe storm having afforded a sufficient depth of snow to make the sleighing capital.

Owing to the unparalleled severity of this storm, the mails east and west have been greatly impeded; the eastern mail, due on the 5th inst., did not arrive until the 14th inst., and the mail due on the 12th inst. has not yet arrived. The California mail, due on Monday, did not arrive until Thursday.

The following letters, received by Mr. DOTSON from the conductor of one of the down mails, and Mr. GUTHRIE, a passenger in the mail, will give an idea of the pleasure of traveling in the Rocky Mountains in Winter. They are written from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains.

Dec. 5, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I arrived at Devil's Gate up to time. I find it impossible to put a station on the sixth crossing of Sweetwater; the snow was about three feet deep, and now there is no bottom. I left Devil's Gate on Monday morning with ten mules; I arrived at the station on Sweetwater with one mule, the balance *having frozen to death.* My hands, feet and ears are very badly frozen; I think I shall lose one of my ears, and the man that came with me has frozen his feet so that he will lose some of his toes. Mr. GUTHRIE will give you a description of the mail down.

Your obedient servant, W. J. BROOKS.

MR. DOTSON—*Sir:* We are all here at Sweetwater, waiting for the weather to moderate, so that the mail can travel. We found the snow about twenty inches deep up to Muddy Station. We made good time up to Sunday; we left there about 2 o'clock on W

Henry Ward Beecher and Some of his Calumniators.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I crave a small space in your journal for a reply to a most unjust attack on one whose genius and candor have made him a mark for detraction and envy—"HENRY WARD BEECHER," the Goliah of the pulpit! the pioneer of a religion, broad, liberal, based on the law of perfect love to "God" and man. I know he is too shining a mark to escape the arrows of calumny, but I cannot resist raising my feeble voice in defence of right and condemnation of injustice.

This big-hearted, whole-souled man, whose life of purity, whose noble efforts to exalt and strip off the accumulated crust of hypocrisy, worldliness and avarice, that for ages has been gathering about humanity; this man of giant intellect is accused of "*giving vent to crude, vulgar matter, to strike the attention of the illiterate; deprave their hearts and injure their tastes.*" Now, it is a fact, that boys never throw stones at trees that bear no fruit, and mediocrity finds few enemies. The higher the mark the more strength is brought to bear on the arrow directed to it. This man, whose child-like purity makes the more conspicuous his glowing genius, employs "claptrap, makes bad puns, writes illogical, uncharitable, sneering articles full of bad wit, and worse temper; degrades the ministerial office, gets the white robes of the priesthood sullied by the mud and mire of earthly squabbles; he is a prototype of SYLVANUS COBB and the *Benicia Boy*." A rather equivocal compliment to Mr. COBB this classification. Thus far have I quoted from a journal of merit, and which, up to this time, I have respected; this coarse language is used of a man whom God has clothed with the glorious gift of genius such as he grants to but few, who has devoted that genius to the noblest work, that of elevating and purifying the human race. He does not disclaim their infirmities or claim to be raised above them, but he detests cant and insincerity, and grapples manfully with the passions that he, in common with his kind, is subject to. He says—I know your trials, your weakness, your sorrows, for I too have suffered them; if I have attained to any higher degree of excellence, it is through no merit of my own. I will tell you my mode of warfare with my own sin, mayhap it may be successful; I am still fighting against it. Will you work with me for our joint benefit? He does not clothe himself in the flowing robes of arrogance and conceit, and say "I am sent here to tell you you are sinners, damned to all eternity unless you become like me; that my Master has made me his mouthpiece, and therefore I cannot err." No, God be thanked! he says, "Like you I am struggling toward the light. Some glorious rays have flashed in upon the darkness of my soul. Come nearer to me that they may irradiate your natures too, and give you the comfort they have me. I cannot be wrong, for God has blessed my efforts for good."

This sermon, which has called forth such bitter vituperation. I was a listener to, and it sank deep into my soul and cleared up doubts that had hung over me like baneful shadows,—doubts of the penetration of "Christ," of his wisdom in the selection of the instruments he uses to bear forth the wondrous news of salvation completed through his atonement. Mr. BEECHER is accused of calling the Apostles "*liars and drunkards.*" (He denies the charge *with truth.*) Had he done so I think he could have made good his words, in *some measure.* Did Peter lie when he said, "*I know not the man?*" True, his after penitence atoned the falsehood, but was it any the less a lie? It was his gain that Christ turns not away the truly penitent. Is it not also true, that they wrangled among themselves for place and power? that they were ambitious, demanding to be seated on his right hand in his day of might! Were they at the cross in his hour of bitter agony? does history make mention that they stood beside him in his last moments; that their unswerving fidelity was a cordial to him for the bitter cup he was drinking? were they where they should have been beside the dying Master? was it one of the twelve chosen ones who claimed his body and gave it decent burial? No, the only truth and faith that failed him not in that fearful hour was that of woman; weakness ministered to him when strength fled. Many of these imperfections were held up by Mr. BEECHER to show that if Christ could love such men as these, with a pure undying love, forgiving treachery and falsehood, he could surely love him, at least their equal in sincerity and devotion and intellect.

"That Christ selected them for that they were poor, ignorant and weak; had he called around him Genius and Wealth, these would have shrunk away from him, saying, Surely he can love such qualities as these,—these are akin to his own nature; but let him come down to us, show his God-like heart in forgetting our poverty of intellect and worth." It is one of the grandest truths in Christianity, God be thanked for it, that Christ can take into his great heart such characters as these and purify and elevate them, until they become as beacons, for all future ages, to show his external and boundless love; these were the argument (not the words) of Mr. BEECHER, to prove this mighty law of perfect love; and this has brought down upon him coarse and vulgar abuse. And even his magnanimity in descending to defend his opinions and character are construed into pugilism, and even worse motives; his answer, noble, manly and dignified, is like throwing light into the black hole of Calcutta, serving but to show the more vividly the blackness he would fain illumine. Indeed defence of a man like him seems useless; for the filth of vulgar, coarse abuse cannot, for one moment, stain the purity of his nature; his robe is but the whiter for the contact. But I know I echo the voice of thousands in my estimate of his lofty character, which cannot save him even from falsehood and misrepresentation.

Craving your pardon for the length of this, into which my feelings of justice have led me,

I am, very truly, yours,
MARGARET W. MUSGRAVE.

Politics in Philadelphia—Movements of the Opposition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1859.

I must enter my most solemn protest against your baptism of my letter, calling it a "speculation," and I desire that you will file this, my protest, carefully away for future reference. Pray do not let your D—l get hold of it to light the stove. (This, of course, "*sub rosa.*") The letter fell like a bomb-shell among the Democratic politicians; nor do they ken the "chiel among them taking notes." I have heard of one poor fellow accused of being the author, when God knows that he is as incapable of it as I am to compete with AGASSIZ in his monograms. It shows that the shots have hit the mark.

The Opposition are divided as much as the Democracy. In its ranks are to be found sincere and honest Republicans, as well as sincere and honest Americans. There is a host of camp-followers attached to them, "held together (as CALHOUN once said of the Democratic Party) by the cohesive powers of public plunder." The candidates prominent before the Opposition, are Senator CAMERON, Senator SEWARD, WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Senator BELL, Senator CRITTENDEN, Governor BANKS, A. LINCOLN, JOHN C. FREMONT. I give the precedence to Pennsylvania, and commence with SIMON CAMERON. This prominent politician has a host of ardent friends through the State. He has been, as is well known, a Democrat, and always in opposition to BUCHANAN. It is commonly reported that he joined the Know Nothings, but it is as commonly reported that it was only a bogus lodge he entered. However, be the case as it may, whatever his strength will be in his own State, it will be nothing out of it. JOHN C. FREMONT, it is allowed by both sections of the Opposition, will have no show whatever. The Republicans, who are sincerely opposed to the Democracy, are in favor of WILLIAM H. SEWARD. I know, from an intimate acquaintanceship with many active Republicans, that he is their choice, but these are generally Americans by birth. I make this distinction because they are generally gentlemen of enlarged and tolerant views; while to many of those who now belong to the Republican Party he is very objectionable. They consider him a sort of a crony of Bishop HUGHES. I need hardly say that this latter class are citizens of foreign birth, who as yet have not learned to properly estimate the blessings (upon this point) which accrue to all from our free and Constitutional forms of Government. However, it must be admitted that these men are perfectly honest in their convictions. They were Whigs, and if that party were to be reorganized, they would be found enrolled under their old political banner. The Know-Nothings hate SEWARD with a cordial hatred, calling him very hard names, such as Abolitionist, &c. But SEWARD has a large number of friends who will make a hard struggle to nominate him. LINCOLN, of Illinois, has some friends; "his prestige," they say, "is good." They boast that he carried Illinois against DOUGLAS, and that the latter was only elected Senator in consequence of the Legislative apportionment—but that he was beaten by LINCOLN upon the popular vote. There is a show of reason in this; how far it will advance his claims to a nomination remains to be seen. Governor BANKS, while many consider him a pillar of the temple, they deem it the best policy to leave him as pillar, to stand, instead of removing to make him the steeple.

The fact is the Opposition are now casting their eyes towards a Southern deliverer; some chief who will rescue them from oppression (as they term Democratic rule.) One section (American) looks to CRITTENDEN, the other (Republican) looks to BELL, of Tennessee. The contest will be an arduous one, and not devoid of bitterness. Rumor saith that Judge ALLISON, JOSHUA L. HUSBANDS, an active and consistent American, General SMALL, JACOB BROOM, ex-Member of Congress, and some other prominent politicians, will go for CRITTENDEN. If so, they will make a great effort to succeed. Opposed to them will be the Republican Wing, under the lead of CHARLES GRIFFITH, WM. B. MANN, WM. J. POLLOCK, JOHN M. REED, &c., "all able statists," as Judge EDMUNDS would say, "in their respective spheres." Hons. EDWARD JAY MORRIS and WILLIAM MILWARD, with other kindred minds, may probably bring about a compromise, for the purpose of beating the unterrified Democracy. Thus it is evident that the two great conflicting parties of the country will take their nominees for President from the South in 1860. Both took their nominees from the North on the last occasion, and the South will in all probability claim the privilege of having them on the next. So exact was my estimate relative to our public opinion as delineated in my former letter relative to the popularity of the different Democratic aspirants, that I will mention an incident by way of illustration. I happened to be in a mixed company of politicians, embracing every shade of opinion, from the most rabid Lecomptonite to the Democrat verging on Republicanism; from the most straight-laced Republican to the most unflinching Native. Two of the Republicans said that the views of Omega, in the New-York TIMES, were strictly true; that the nomination of WISE, of Virginia, would in all likelihood end in his election, inasmuch as he would poll almost every voter of German birth in the Union, as well as nearly the whole Catholic vote, native and naturalized; that his policy in Virginia in '55 had already accomplished this; that he was as Anti-Lecompton as DOUGLAS, but had not made enemies of the Administration as DOUGLAS had; that he would harmonize the party entirely and completely, and that it was necessary for them to have a Southern statesman, of comprehensive views and pure character, to neutralize the strength of the Democratic party, in the event of WISE being nominated; that, notwithstanding they were personally in favor of SEWARD, yet that it would be more politic to nominate a Southerner, so that it might not be said that there was a sectional struggle for power. It was further urged that BELL, of Tennessee, was the most available candidate for them. It was then stated by an American, that WISE's hostility or differences with JACKSON would injure him both for a nomination, and, if nominated, before the people. A Democrat answered this by saying that two suns could not shine in the same firmament that Divine Providence, in constituting great minds, so made them as to conflict; that he must have some of Old Hickory's metal in him, and that that was a recommendation in WISE's favor, instead of a drawback. These remarks occurred yesterday morning, opposite the State House. I was a mere listener. I have chronicled the conversation, satisfied that so far as Philadelphia is concerned, Democratic public opinion is in favor of WISE, American in favor of CRITTENDEN, and Republican in favor of BELL.

WILLIAM RICE, late publisher of the *Pennsylvanian*, threatens to sue WENDALL for some moneys due to him. If so, perhaps there will be a few nice revelations.

OMEGA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following forthcoming books are announced in London: *Liberty*, by John Stuart Mill, which is looked for with intense interest by the disciples of Bentham; *Extracts from the Works of Jean Paul Richter*, selected and translated by Lady Chatterton; and a work of Dr. Vaughan, to be entitled *Revolutions in English History*, the first volume of which will be "Revolutions of Race." Another work by Harriet Martineau, entitled *The Endowed Schools of Ireland*; a book of travels, *From Hong Kong to Manila*; and on the same subject, *Indian Scenes and Characters*, sketched "from life," by Prince Alexis Loltykoff. Mr. Nichol, of Edinburg, has in the press a new edition of Spenser, which is printed after this novel and apparently very judicious arrangement, that the glossary of modern English runs side by side with the original work, so that ordinary readers may perceive at a glance the *full meaning* of what the poet intended to say. Another reprint, now in the course of execution in the northern metropolis, is Mr. Robert Chamber's *Annals of Scotland*, the whole of the first edition of which, although it was a very large one, was sold in a few months.

The *Revue Contemporaine* will, we hear, commence the year 1859 brilliantly with a romance from one of the young celebrities of Paris, M. Ernest Feydeau. If this work, as we are led to believe, should meet with the same success as *Fanny*, of which 22,000 copies have been sold in eight months, the author's reputation, already very great, will equal that of our own Dickens or Thackery. Besides, the opinions of many men of note,—among others the great French critic, Saint-Beuve,—have been pronounced in favor of *Daniel*. Such is the name of the work of fiction, for which the editor of the *Revue* has paid some £500 or £600; a scale of literary remuneration almost fabulous in France. The last number of the *Revue Contemporaine* concludes 1858 as worthily as it begins its successor, with an article by M. Troplong, the President of the Senate, and, in Rossini's opinion, the first musician in France, upon the *Armida* of Gluck.

The Harlem Railroad is again carrying cattle from Albany to this City, the first in a long time. Thirty car loads came down last week, and there are some indications that a strife for this business will now spring up between this company and the Hudson River Railroad Company. The latter, we believe, charges $25 per car, and gives the driver a pass on the cattle train, but not for the return trip. The former, the drovers say, charge the same rate, and give them free tickets to go and return on the passenger-train.

A large meeting of citizens of South Bergen, N. J., was held last evening at Bergen Point, in relation to the proposed extension of the New-Jersey Central Railroad from Elizabethport to Jersey City. Spirited addresses were made, and resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Camden and Amboy and New-Jersey Railroad Companies for exerting their influence to defeat the project of extension in the Legislature. Delegates were appointed to go to Trenton and urge the passage of the measure.

A writer in the *Court Circular* circular states that should Mr. Buckstone live to retire from the stage, "he contemplates writing an autobiography, for the sake of presenting the reading public with recollections of his distinguished cotemporaries, and of giving an account of the inner life of the London theatres since 1820, with personal descriptions and reminiscences of the performers, authors, poets and critics with whom he has been associated from time to time."

Steps have been taken in Boston to secure the erection of a fire-proof building for the purpose of containing Professor Agassiz's collections of Natural History. The Professor has a large quantity of very valuable specimens stored in a wooden building where they are liable to be destroyed by fire. The new edifice is proposed to be in Cambridge.

Perpetual insurance—a new feature—to wit: insuring dwellings so long as the house shall stand, by the payment of a single premium, and that only at two and a half per cent, guaranteeing a return of 80 per cent. We see it stated that this method has been in practice in Philadelphia for several years, and that it has recently been introduced in St. Louis.

During the past year Lynn has manufactured more than 16,000,000 pairs of shoes. The shoe business of Massachusetts is valued at $40,000,000 a year, and one half the shoes made in that State are manufactured in Lynn; so the thriving city of Lynn annually manufactures $20,000,000 worth of shoes.

Crinoline and hoops are said to operate unfavorably to the starch manufacturers. It is stated that a starch factory in Buffalo has been compelled to suspend operations from this cause, and that another very celebrated establishment in Oswego is running at a very small rate.

Michigan proposes to build a new Capitol for herself, at Lansing. It is to be fire-proof, modern Doric in style, 265 feet on its northern front, and 205 on its southern; estimated cost, $500,000; material, brick, faced with Grand Rapids marble, provided the latter shall appear durable enough.

The coach-house of Mrs. Bogardus, at Fishkill Landing, was destroyed, together with its contents, by fire on Monday evening. It was the eighth barn burnt in that vicinity within a few months past. Incendiaries are about there.

The West Troy *Democrat* says that "Old Brommy," the veteran ferryman, has crossed the river, from that place to Troy, on an average 82 times a day, for 52 years, making in the aggregate 797,160 times.

There was an alarm of fire at the Sing Sing State Prison on Saturday last. It proceeded from one of the file shops, and the flames were extinguished without much damage being done. A convict is supposed to be the incendiary.

Lieutenant E. B. Hunt's corps of Engineers, United States Army, arrived at Key West on the 6th January. It has charge of Fort Taylor, active operations upon which commenced on the 5th December, and will be continued during the healthy season.

On Friday last, at the Toronto, C. W., Assizes James Fleming was convicted of the murder of Thomas Madigan. Both were young men. The fatal affair occurred at a saloon where they were drinking in company with loose women.

The Inspector-General of Massachusetts has published his annual statement, from which it appears that the total inspection of the State was 131,602 barrels, a smaller number than in any one year since 1844.

Mrs. Russell and James Hilton were arrested in Chicago last week, for indulging in hugging and kissing in the street. The woman being the aggressor, was fined $10, and the man $3.

The monument to Ethan Allen, at Burlington Vt., is completed. It is forty feet high. A colossal statue of the Green Mountain hero is yet to be placed on the summit.

A census of the population of Rome has just been completed, from which it appears that the total of the inhabitants is about 180,357—a figure at about which the city has remained for the last 250 years.

The new "cigar-shaped" iron steamer, built by Winans, of Baltimore, has been tested by a trip down the Chesapeake Bay, and made 12 knots an hour. The trial was in all respects successful.

In Reading, Pa., a few days since, a circular saw, used in sawing wood, broke while in motion, and one of the pieces flew a distance of three-fourths of a mile.

A correspondent of the Rome *Sentinel* says that an old man, an inmate of the Oneida County House, has recently been cruelly whipped by the Poor house authorities.

The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia has had an audience of the Pope, and presented her two sons to his Holiness, who received the imperial personages with his usual benignity.

Some new buildings in Inner Temple Lane, London, the benchers have determined upon naming "Dr. Johnson's Buildings," in memory of the eminent man whose name is associated with the spot.

A Southern paper thinks that the neutrality of the Atlantic Cable, which was so earnestly begged for by President Buchanan, has been fully established. It hasn't a word to say on either side.

Mrs. Rebecca Clark, wife of Mr. George Clark, of South Britain, Conn., was so severely burned a few evenings since by her clothes taking fire, that she died in about 12 hours.

Frederick Cooke, of Catskill, uses a family sleigh that was built in 1776.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 75, 56, 57, 77, 79, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 94.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 67, 21, 487, 509, 543, 547, 551, 555, 557, 563, 569, 671, 573, 575, 577, 581, 583, 585, 215, 437. *Part II.*—Nos. 548, 384, 2714, 514, 452, 34, 342, 602, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 628, 630, 632.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 131, 182, 106, 186, 188, 134, 170, 189 to 192, 194, 196 to 203.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 209, 318, 371, 372, 267, 291, 326, 321, 362, 228, 229, 314, 323, 165.

NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Notes of issue for February must be filed on or before Friday next, (28 inst.,) that they may take their proper places on the Calendar. All notes of issue filed after that date will be placed at the foot of the Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—Notes of issue for *February General Term* must be filed on or before Saturday next (29th inst.) Each note must distinctly state whether it is for the *Enumerated* or *Non-enumerated* Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 25.

James Daunward et al., vs. *Edwin Ratcliff.*—The plaintiffs in this action are rope manufacturers in Wilmington, Del. The defendant was a commission merchant, doing business in Savannah, Ga. Plaintiffs sent him a large quantity of their rope, between two and three hundred coils, of the value, as they allege, of $1,500, to sell for their account. They now aver that defendant fraudulently sold the rope at auction for an inadequate price, and converted the proceeds to his own use. On these facts they obtained an order for defendant's arrest, which he now moved to discharge.

On behalf of defendant proofs were introduced to show that the rope was of inferior quality; that defendant, after endeavoring to sell it, both at private sale and also at auction, for a higher price, finally sold it at private sale for about $600, and that he remitted the proceeds to plaintiffs. The statements as to the quality of the rope were corroborated by the testimony of merchants of Savannah.

On all the proofs the Judge determined the case in favor of defendant, and ordered his discharge.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue for plaintiffs. Coudert Brothers for defendant.

DECISIONS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Richard P. Spencer vs. *Lewis J. White et al.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale. Decree settled.

Joseph A. Nousin vs. *Frederick W. Camman.*—Referred to William Mitchell to hear and determine. Order filed.

Dines Carolin et al. vs. *Jacob Mack.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Special decree, form to be settled, with costs.

Elise Maguire et al. vs. *Jacob Picard et al.*—Judgment overruling demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Before Justice Davies.

Joel Beardsley et al. vs. *Jacob F. Markley et al.*—Motion to vacate satisfaction of judgment denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Daniel McAuley vs. *Daniel D. Nash.*—The plaintiff is a livery stable keeper, and brought this action to recover $296 for stabling horses for the defendant. The defendant denied that he was the party chargeable for the stabling. The facts shown were that defendant was an auctioneer, and was employed to foreclose a mortgage upon the horses in question. He claims that it was as agent of the mortgagee that he engaged the stabling. The case is still on.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The following decisions were rendered a few days since, at the Special Term.

LIABILITY OF CORPORATE TRUSTEES.

Andrews vs. *Murray.*—This was a demurrer to a complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The suit was brought to enforce payment of a debt due from the Rahway Steam Brick Works Company, against the defendant as Trustee of the Company, on the ground of default in filing the annual report as required by statute. The complaint alleged that in 1853 the plaintiff and defendant, with one Kane, were incorporated by the above-mentioned corporate name, under the general act for the formation of manufacturing and other companies. The certificate and proceedings to effect the incorporation were set out. The plaintiff and defendant and Kane were the first trustees. Their terms expired in April, 1854, when Kane and two new trustees were elected. Kane resigned in October, when defendant was elected in his place, and continued to be a trustee down to the commencement of the suit.

The complaint further averred "that the Company did not, within twenty days from Jan. 1, 1855, and have not at any time since made a report stating the amount of its capital, &c., and of the existing debts, &c., at the period last aforesaid, or at any period subsequent thereto;" and further, that they "wholly neglected and refused and have ever since neglected and refused to cause any such report to be made, &c."

The complaint then averred that in 1854 the Company commenced a suit against the plaintiff, in which in April, 1857, he recovered a judgment against the Company for costs for $1,212 97, which the Company had never paid, and demanded judgment for this amount with interest.

BRADY, J.—The complaint upon examination will be found to contain enough to constitute a cause of action. The certificate which was filed on the 25th April, 1853, provided that the trustees of the Company should consist of three persons, and named them as the persons who should manage the concerns of the Company for the first year. The plaintiff was one of the persons so named. It is alleged in the complaint that he accepted the office of Trustee, and entered upon and continued to discharge the duties thereof until the 4th April, 1854, when three persons who are also named were elected trustees to manage the business of the Company for the ensuing year. This is not stating the fact directly that the plaintiff had ceased to act as a trustee, but it is a statement of facts which admits of no other conclusion and is clearly sufficient. The plaintiff's term expired by limitation (act of 1843, sec. 1-3) and upon the election alleged he ceased to be trustee. This view disposes of the first objection, urged on the demurrer.

The complaint also alleges that the report which is required by section 12 of the act, *supra*, to be annually made, and within twenty days from the first day of January in each year, was not made within twenty days from the first day of January, 1855, or at any time since, showing the amount of capital paid in at that period, or at any period subsequent thereto; and this, though it is an indefinite way of stating the fact, is substantially an allegation that no such report was made within twenty days from the first of January, 1858. I am led to comment on this feature of the complaint, because I think that if the action were predicated on the omission to file the report required within the twenty days from the first of January, 1855, this action could not be maintained, inasmuch as the judgment was not recovered, and the debt did not exist until April 6, 1857. If the complaint was demurrable because indefinite, I might feel it to be my duty to give judgment for the defendant; but, such not being the law, it is necessary to determine whether, assuming all the facts alleged to be true, the plaintiff is entitled to recover.

Applying this rule then, and it appearing that no report was filed within twenty days from the 1st January, 1858, the only question remaining to be disposed of is whether a judgment for costs is a debt within the meaning of section 12 of the act of 1848 mentioned. The legal acceptation of debt is a sum of money due by certain and express agreement. (Jacob's Law Dic.; 3 Bl. Com. 154; matter of Denny *vs.* Manuf. Co., 2 Hill, 233. It is also said by Jacobs, under "debt," that "whatever the laws order any one to pay, that becomes instantly a debt, which he hath beforehand contracted to discharge;" and I doubt not that a judgment against the Railway Steam Brick Works Company for costs is a debt existing against them within the meaning of the section referred to. The statute embraces debts existing and all that shall be made. (See Garrison *vs.* Howe, 17 N. Y. R., 453.)

I am of opinion, therefore, that judgment must be given for the plaintiffs on the demurrer, with liberty, however, to the defendants to answer in twenty days, on payment of the costs of the issue of law.

Ordered accordingly.

H. & C. Andrews for plaintiff; Fullerton and Dunning for defendant.

SUMMONS—WHEN FOR RELIEF.

Luling vs. *Staunton & Ruger.*—This was a motion to set aside a complaint for irregularity, in that it stated a cause of action not indicated in the notice in the summons. The point was that, while the summons was for relief, the complaint claimed judgment for a specific sum.

The complaint alleged that defendants agreed with plaintiff to take a shipment of three hundred hogsheads of tobacco, to be carried from New-York to Bremen; that defendants failed to comply with the agreement on their part, by which plaintiff was put to expenses (specified in the complaint) in the storage of the tobacco and insurance, while waiting for another ship, loss of interest, &c. The complaint averred damages "in the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest," and demanded judgment for that amount.

BRADY, J.—The summons in this action is in the proper form. The action against a common carrier is usually an action for a wrong, and not strictly upon contract, (per Taggart, J., Campbell *vs.* Perkins, 4 Selden, 420,) and the claim made is composed of unliquidated damages. Such is the case here. The plaintiff states his damages distinctly and definitely, and asks judgment for the aggregate sum. It is his own estimate, however, and it is not provided for by the contract. The first subdivision of Section 129 relates to contracts which in terms provide for the payment of money. This was the view of the late Justice Barculo, (8 How. Pr. Rep., 505,) and, in my opinion, is the true interpretation of the statute. The following cases sustain the opinion expressed of the proper form of the summons herein. (Tuttle *vs.* Smith, 14 How. 395; Dun *vs.* Bloomingdale, Ibid. 475; McNeff *vs.* Short, Ibid. 463; Clor *vs.* Mallory, 1 Code, Rep. 126; Flyn *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company, 6 How. 310.) The motion is therefore denied, but without costs, the authorities being somewhat in conflict on the question.

B. F. Mudgett for the motion. Lane & Ruelliker opposed.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

Charlotte Kirkland, citation returnable March 3, 1859.

Ann Wilson, citation returnable March 9, 1859.
Alonzo Hopps, citation returnable Feb. 15, 1859.
Ann Hand, citation returnable March 10, 1859.
Geo. C. Leathe, citation returnable March 15, 1859.
Anthony Schumpf, citation returnable Feb. 4, 1859.
John Pawson, citation returnable March 15, 1859.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Charles Murray, Catherine Welles, Jane Eliza Wade, Patrick Bagley, Carl Gottlob Geschiedt, Henry Robinson.

WILL OF ALEXANDER BIDWELL, DECEASED.

This will came on for proof, and John A. Bidwell, one of the heirs-at-law and next of kin of the deceased, appeared and filed an answer, in the form of allegations against the will, on the following grounds:

1. That the deceased was not an inhabitant of the County at the time of his death, and that the Surrogate had no jurisdiction to take the proof of said will.
2. That the will was not executed according to the laws of the State of New-York.
3. That the deceased was not of sound mind; and
4. That he was under restraint and undue influence.

The trial of the several issues was set down for the 2d day of February, 1859, at 11 o'clock.

C. W. Van Voorhis, Esq., for executors: Richard Winne, Esq., for contestant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since our last have been as follows: 80 bbls. Ashes, 3,212 bbls. Flour, 4,918 bushels Oats, 2,098 bushels Malt, 3,982 pkgs. Provisions 634 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are plenty and heavy at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Sales, 80 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for, at steady rates; sales, to-day, 350 bags Java, at 14¼c. @ 14¾c.; 400 bags Laguayra, at 11½c @12c.; 200 bags Rio, at 11c.@11½c., and 200 bags slightly stained St. Domingo, at 9½c. ℔ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in private hands, this morning, 78,997 pkgs., according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, including 53,075 mats, and 8,850 bags JAVA, 8,353 bags Rio and Santos, 3,000 bags St. Domingo, 2,950 bags Maracaibo, 2,470 bags Laguayra and 300 bags Bahia.

COTTON—In slack request, at unchanged prices; sales, to-day, 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb...	10¾	10½	10¼	10½
Middling, ℔ lb	12¼	12¼	12¾	12½
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb.	12¾	12⅝	13	13¼

DYEWOODS—Are depressed and languid; sales unimportant.

FISH—The inquiry for the leading kinds is very moderate; prices are essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less activity for State and Western Flour. The regular demand is moderate. Speculators are less disposed to purchase. With light receipts, however, quotations are generally supported, and for some kinds, such as State, and extra Ohio, rather higher prices have been obtained. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bbls.

Unsound State, ℔ bbl	$4 00@ 4 75
Superfine State	5 15@ 5 30
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Superfine Western	5 10@ 5 30
Fancy Ohio	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	6 15@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	6 00@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 25@ 8 75

Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet, at $6 25@$7 for low to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Superfine is entirely out of market. Southern is less inquired for at former prices. Sales 2,000 bbls., in lots, closing at $5 65@$6 for mixed to straight brands, and $6 05@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 700 boxes Raisins, including Layer, at $2 95, and Bunch at $2 45, ℔ whole box; also, by auction, 1,200 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 50@ $2 75, and 4,800 boxes do. Oranges at $1 50@$2 15 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active request at improved prices. Sales have been made of 34,800 bushels, including fair white Michigan at $1 46; prime amber do., at $1 40; very good mixed Western at $1 38, in store; fair red Western (Winter) at $1 35; prime Milwaukee Club, (the sales of which comprise 10,000 bushels, with the privilege of 7,000 bushels more,) at $1 25; choice white Kentucky at $1 62½, and fair to prime white Southern at $1 45@$1 55 ℔ bushel. A sample of a lot of 50 bags of very choice new white Wheat, from Dutchess County, this State, was offered to-day at $2, and the holder refused an offer of $1 75 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in lively demand at about former quotations; sales have been made since our last of 47,500 bushels, chiefly poor to good Old Mixed Western, in store, at 86c. @87c.—the bulk of it at 87c.—with a small lot of inferior new Yellow Southern at 81c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet; a small lot of Jersey changed hands at 85c.; Prime Northern is held at 90c. and over ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive at old figures. Oats were dull and heavy. We quote Canada, at 63c.@65c.; Western, at 60c.@64c.; State, at 57c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 52c.@56c.; and Southern, at 48c. 54c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been made since our last of 400 bales North River, at 75c.@80c., for shipment; and 90c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, at uniform rates; New, 10c.@18c.; Old, 2½c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 125 tons Scotch Pig, at $26 50@$27; small lots of English Bar, at previous figures; and about 150 tons Swedish Bar, on terms not ascertained.

LEAD—Is in demand, and is quite stiffly held.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request, at former prices.

LIME—Rockland continues quite dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. New-Orleans, at 41c.@42½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in light supply and moderate demand, including Common, which is least freely offered, at $1 77½@$1 80 ℔ 310 lbs. Tar $2 25@ $2 55 ℔ bbl. Crude Turpentine at $3 70@$3 75 ℔ 280 lbs. Small lots of Spirits Turpentine have been sold at 49½c. ℔ gallon. Estimated stock of Turpentine here, this morning, 8,500 bbls. Crude, and 9,000 obls. Spirits.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, yet steady. Crude Whale, 55c.@56c.; Crude Sperm, $1 40@$1 45; bleached Winter Whale, 65c.@67c., ℔ gallon. Red and Olive Oils are in limited request at old figures. Linseed is selling pretty freely at 68c.@70c. ℔ gallon. No. 1 Winter Lard Oil 90c.@95c. ℔ gallon. Tallow Oil 10c.; Palm Oil 9¾c.@10c., ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and languid; sales 475 bbls., in lots, at $18 12½ for new Mess; $17 62½ for old Mess; $17 12½ for soft Mess, and $13 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in lively demand, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c. @6¾c., ℔ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for at former prices. Lard continues in good request, and is very firm; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 11¾c.@12¼c. Beef is in demand at uniform rates; sales, to-day, 250 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess, $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc., Beef Hams, $13 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 12c.@20c. for Ohio, 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 300 tcs. at $3 50@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is held at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Hence it is inactive. Other kinds are also quiet at old rates.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, a small lot of No. 1 Nutmegs at 57½c.; 4,000 mats Cassia at 28c., now held higher; and 250 bags Pepper at 10c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, with sales of 750 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c.@8¾c., chiefly at 7¾c.@7¾c.; with 1,290 boxes Havana, part at 7½c.@ 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—The week's business, Messrs. KNIGHT & SON notice thus: "The market opened with a brisk demand, the beginning of the week at 10¾c. for Prime City rendered, and sales amount to 140,000 lbs at 10¾c., and a small lot of Soap Tallow at 10¼c. To-day the market is firm at 11c., with sales of 10,000 lbs. Rough Fat has advanced to 7c., and the supply continues small."

TOBACCO—Some grades continue active and prices are firm. Sales since Friday last: 42 hhds. Kentucky, 10c.@11c.; 217 bbls. Havana, 30c.@37½c.; 580 bbls. Cuba, private terms; 133 cases Seed Leaf, 14c.@26c.; and 318 Florida, 18c.@25c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls., at 26½c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were moderate. For Liverpool, 1,200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d.; 150 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 100 bbls. Seed, at 30s. For London, 50 tcs. Beef at 5s. 9d.; and 200 bbls. Lard at 17s. 6d. For other ports the engagements were unimportant, and rates were essentially unchanged.

Western Pork Trade.

The Louisville *Commercial Review* publishes returns of the Hog crop of each of the last two seasons, which its editors commend as unusually full and reliable, but which some generally well-informed provision merchants represent as having been made up in the "short-crop interest." We give the comparative exhibit of the footings of these returns:

	1857-'8.	1858-'9.
Hogs packed at packing-points, as per statement	2,338,347	2,114,280
Hogs cured at places not included in statement, and by feeders at home, which, upon careful inquiry, we place at	400,000	100,000
Hogs received at New-York during the year, and consumed by fresh meat markets, and in "ice-cure"	551,479	268,984
Hogs received and consumed in same manner at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston estimated at one-half the New-York receipts

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE VETERAN, OF FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—TEMPTATION—IRISH TIGER—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MARGARET CATCHPOLE—MAGIC PILLS—JACK ROBINSON.

BOWERY THEATRE—THREE FAST MEN—FEMALE MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—STRANGER—MAZEPPA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—THE MUDDY.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—THE WREN FAMILY—EQUESTRIANISM

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *City of Washington*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 29, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 12th inst., with four days' later European advices, is now about due at this port. She had not been heard from at the time of going to press. The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 15th inst. with a week's later news, is also about due at Halifax. At 11 o'clock last night, the time of closing the telegraph line, she had not arrived.

Not much of public interest was done in Congress yesterday. In the Senate, Mr. FITZPATRICK was chosen President *pro tem.*, in the absence of the Vice-President. A question of privilege was raised by Mr. PUGH, relative to the report of proceedings in Executive session, during which the difficulty between Messrs. DOUGLAS and FITCH occurred. Mr. PUGH expressed his disapprobation of such a breach of the confidence of the Senate as the publication of the report implied. In the course of the discussion which ensued, the correspondence of the *Herald* relative to the matter was pronounced untrue—no such language having been used as was therein reported. The subject was finally dropped. A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence of Mr. NUGENT, special agent at Vancouver's Island and Columbia. The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up, and the debate on it was continued all day. Mr. SLIDELL'S Cuban report will come up on Monday next. In the House, Mr. ENGLISH made a number of reports from the Post-Office Committee, among which was a bill to abolish the franking privilege. Another bill reported by him provided for an appropriation of $5,000, to enable the Postmaster-General to employ temporary clerks. It was tabled. Another bill regulates the payment of the postage on newspapers and periodicals. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and the subject of cutting down the number of Foreign Missions was further discussed. Objection was made to a clause making an appropriation for the expense of sending back to Africa the rescued negroes of the slaver *Echo*. The Committee rose before taking any definite action The House also called on the President for the report of Mr. NUGENT, Special Agent to Vancouver's Island.

It is understood that Secretary COBB is opposed to the proposition of the House Committee of Ways and Means for the increase of the Tariff. He has received assurances from this City, from persons whom he considers reliable, and competent to give an opinion, that the revenue from imports will reach sixty-three millions—which sum he considers sufficient for all contingencies. He is afraid, also, if the present Tariff is interfered with, that the movement in favor of Protection will gain the ascendancy and control the action on the new bill.

Considerable routine business was done by the Legislature yesterday, though not much of general interest. In the Senate a bill was introduced requiring County Treasurers to file in the County Clerk's office all papers relating to trust funds belonging to infants. The bill for the regulation of theatres, prohibiting the admission of young persons unattended, was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly it was general order day. Most of the morning session was spent in discussing the bill giving notaries and counselors at law the powers of Commissioners of Deeds. The section conferring such powers on counselors was stricken out.

We find in the St. Louis *Democrat* of Saturday interesting particulars of the state of affairs in Kansas. A fight took place between a party of Missouri men, who went over the line to hunt for BROWN and MONTGOMERY, in which one Kansas man was killed and two wounded. The Missouri force retired, and their loss is not reported. Gen. JIM LANE assumes to act as Major-General of Militia, and has offered his services to Governor MEDARY. The offer was declined. BROWN and MONTGOMERY are said to be quiet—the latter at work on his farm. Gen. LANE is lecturing, and anxious to get into public life again.

A conflict is alleged to have taken place in Kansas, between a party of men under Captain BROWN, and a posse under the Deputy U. S. Marshal, near Paoli. Five of Capt. BROWN'S men, together with the Deputy Marshal and two of his Assistants, are alleged to have been killed. The report, however, is not authenticated, and wears an appearance of improbability.

The centenary celebration of the birth of BURNS was held with great *éclat* in this City last night, by a great number of clubs and associations, and many private social gatherings. But the chief festival was that of the Burns Club, at the Astor House, at which speeches were made by many distinguished gentlemen. We give full reports of these various festivals in our columns this morning.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday directed that the bills of the Coroners for the quarter ending Dec. 31, amounting to $3,397 31, be paid. A communication was received from the Mayor inclosing the legal opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation that the Common Council had no authority to remit taxes, and that the power to do so is vested in the Board of Supervisors exclusively. A resolution directing the Comptroller to see that measures are taken to "check the mutilation under the action of the Common Council" of the Tax lists, was adopted. It was ordered that the bill of JAMES C. WILLETT for services as Sheriff, amounting to $5,163 47, be paid.

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, Messrs PUDNEY & RUSSELL gave notice of a suit against the Board to recover the sum of $1,500, which had been voted to Dr. W. T. G. MORTON, as an equivalent for the privilege of using Sulphuric Ether in the different Hospitals, &c. M. having assigned his claim to the plaintiffs. The matter was referred to Messrs. EVARTS & BUSTEED, to whom the constitutionality of the appropriation had already been submitted. It was resolved to procure a house for the use of the Warden of the City Prison.

Notwithstanding the numerous public meetings last evening the Academy of Music was crowded in every part by an audience assembled to listen to Prof. MITCHEL'S lecture on the Telescope. Before the lecture, resolutions highly complimentary to Prof. M. were passed. He was also invited to deliver an additional and independent lecture at an early day, the entire proceeds of which should be appropriated to his use.

The Rev. Dr. N. MURRAY delivered an interesting lecture on "Ireland and the Irish," at Clinton Hall, last evening. The audience was not exceedingly large, but the lecture, which is the first of a series in behalf of the Second-street German M. E. Church, was heard, as it deserved to be, with marked interest.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet for Cotton and Flour, Wheat and Corn were in lively request. Coffee, Hay, Hops, Hides, Naval Stores, Fish Oils, Seeds, Pork and Beef were lightly dealt in. Sugars, Molasses, Cut Meats, Lard, Rice, Tobacco, Linseed Oil and Whisky were in good demand. Other branches of trade were essentially unchanged.

The Salvation of Cuba.

Our venerable President, with his usual judgment and discretion, about a month ago, in his letter to the inhabitants of Pittsburg, supplied one most powerful argument to the Spanish Ministry, for their steadfast refusal to sell Cuba to the United States at any price. He stated in that effort of his genius, that "money had begun to be used in our elections, that the decline of our system of government had commenced, and that by the time another centennial celebration of the capture of Fort Duquesne came round we should in all probability, after having split into a multitude of small States, and waged bloody internecine wars, be found finally reunited under the sheltering but despotic sway of an absolute military monarch."

This prophecy he endeavored to render al the more solemn and impressive by a touching allusion to his "advancing years" and his long experience of public life. England and other European countries have ever since been pondering and musing over the words of our Presidential spinster, and seem to entertain very little doubt that we are on the high road to ruin. The Spaniards, of course, are as familiar with this voice of Cassandra as any one else, and we may, therefore, guess with what horror they must look upon the idea of surrendering any portion of their population to a fatal union with a people whose doom has been pronounced by its foremost politician and actual Chief Magistrate. Bad as Spain is, her statesmen have still some sparks of patriotism left, some remnants of love for their countrymen, some solicitude for their peace and prosperity. With such a warning as this of Mr. BUCHANAN'S staring them in the face, to hand over any part of the Queen's dominions for any consideration whatever, to share such a fate as he has predicted for the people of America, would be the blackest of treasons. If Cuba remains attached to the Spanish Crown for the next hundred years, she may indeed be forced to pay a good many taxes, and may suffer many snubs and slights; but, on the other hand, she is tolerably sure to share, in a greater or less degree, in that returning tide of prosperity upon which all observers acknowledge that Spain has now begun to float. She may look forward to peace, wealth, security, and even to a reasonable share of liberty. Under the American eagle, on the contrary, according to Mr. BUCHANAN,—and foreign Governments, of course, presume him to be well informed on a point of this sort,—she can have nothing to expect except compulsory participation in the factious quarrels of an alien race whose creed she rejects, whose divisions she cannot possibly understand, and whose interests she will not be allowed to share. She would naturally become the prize of the contending hosts, and be the battle-ground on which their bloodiest conflicts would be fought out. She would see her coasts ravaged by the privateers of New-York; her cities and plantations desolated by the armies of Carolina. And after all this mad confusion was over, after the discord had ceased, through the weariness of the combatants, she would, according to the same sapient authority, have nothing better to look forward to than repose under the sceptre of a Mississippian monarch, a crowned Jefferson Davis, brutalized by partisan warfare, hardened by the slaughter of his own countrymen, and indifferent to everything except the establishment of his new-born dynasty. She might expect to be divided into provinces, and governed by American prætors, sent from New-York or New-Orleans, with nothing American left in them save energy and determination, with little pity for the grievances of men of their own blood and faith, and none at all for the woes of papistical "greasers."

This is the pleasing prospect which the advancing years of the venerable seer who now occupies the Presidential chair enable him to hold out to all foreign States who think of linking their fate with ours. And, after painting it as well as his incurable turgidity will allow, after all Europe has perused it, and shuddered over it, the sage gravely asks an old and powerful State, whose fortunes, after more than a century of decline, are once more tending to the ascendant, to sell one of its provinces in market overt, and commit it to a share in our miserable fate, to be consumed by the conflagration of which he already sees the first and lurid gleams along the dark horizon.

There be various kinds of impudence—impudence peculiar to various ages, various characters and various positions in life. There is the impudence of forward boys, and the impudence of conceited Young New-York, and the impudence of prosperous parvenus; but for coolness, profundity and stupidity, commend us to the impudence of an old and desperate politician,—a politician who has disappointed his followers, who has misused his opportunities, who has sacrificed his future, and to whom absolutely no refuge but impudence remains from the condemnation of his country and from his own self-contempt. This forlorn reserve of imbecility is now placed in the forefront of Mr. BUCHANAN'S battle, but too late to restore the fortunes of the day. Probably, however, when the President wrote the Duquesne letter, he never thought of what he meant to say in his Message about Cuba; and probably, too, when he wrote the Message, he never intended to blow a blast against corruption, or to sing a dirge over the United States, and in fact attaches no particular meaning to anything he says in either of them. All this is very likely. *Au jour le jour* is the motto of political tricksters just as it is of confidence operators; but this the Spanish Government cannot be expected to know. Spain takes our oracle at his own word, and feels, much as it may astound him, that "his imperious law of self-preservation" imperiously demands that a reviving monarchy has no right to turn over one of its fairest provinces to a dying republic, just as deeply as Mr. BUCHANAN can feel that the same law demands of him some exploit, be it wise or wild, senseless or sensible, to make his way straight before the impending Judgment Day of 1860.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS.—On Monday Mr. V. R. RICHMOND, the State Engineer, sent in his answer to the Senate resolution, offered by Senator PROSSER, in regard to lengthening the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals so as to admit the passage of boats 130 feet long, instead of 98 feet, as at present. The State Engineer is unfavorable to Mr. PROSSER'S project. In the opinion of the latter the expense would not much exceed $200,000; while the former thinks it would reach $1,264,000, and require two years for its execution.

The opposition of Mr. RICHMOND was not unexpected. Discrepancies of opinion are common between members of the engineer corps and practical men engaged in canal navigation, in which cases the engineers are by no means invariably in the right. Probably the ground of the wide difference in the present instance might be found to exist in diverse conceptions of the work necessary to be done. We would by no means disparage the acquirements and usefulness of the engineers in the employ of the State, but when we say that an important portion of canal expenses is annually due to their mistakes, we are but stating a notorious truth. Whether the Legislature will accept Mr. RICHMOND'S report as conclusive against Senator PROSSER'S plan, we do not know. The *Atlas and Argus* assumes that it will.

The President and the Public Printing.

It is not a pleasant thing to be forced into criticism of the acts of an American President. The successive degradations which that high office has suffered at the hands of unworthy occupants, and the forlorn misuse of its opportunities and its influence by the partisan leaders of inveterate factions which the country has witnessed of late years, have not so far swept away its prestige or so thoroughly impaired its dignity that we can easily reconcile ourselves to the absolute and shameless abdication by the Executive of all the restraints of decorum in his dealings with his supporters and his distribution of Administrative patronage.

Were it possible so to do, we should gladly abstain from uncovering each new shame that is brought upon the seat once filled by WASHINGTON, each fresh prostitution of what ought to be the most impartial of positions to the most personal of petty ends.

But what are we to do in the case of a President who willfully persists in making the whole world parties to his obstinate disregard of all decency in the discharge of his high office; and who suffers not a single week to pass without stamping it upon the chronicles of the public indignation by some new and open act of paltry tergiversation, or worse than paltry pandering to the exigencies of party and the impulses of private hostility? Mr. BUCHANAN does not content himself with playing the Sultan after the manner of his predecessors—with bow-stringing rebellious Pashas in the Custom-house and in subordinate Beys in the Post-Office. He is not satisfied to be the terror of every six-penny caucus from Maine to Iowa. He will not rest upon the odious laurels he won from decapitated Governors in Kansas, and conciliated insurgents in Utah. He believes that the nation which has suppressed its scorn at seeing him purchase newspaper support for an unpresentable policy by private hospitalities to persons more unpresentable still, may safely be tried with further extremities of official baseness and open shamelessness. And he, therefore, does not shrink from forcing out the exposure of his surreptitious use of the public funds to pay the wages of his lesser Janissaries. Let us not be supposed to be outrunning the eloquence of fact in our disgust with these crowning revelations of the White House in its present relations to the country. We are speaking within the gravity of the case as it lies open now to the inspection of the people.

For years the public printing has been, as everybody knows, a standing topic with financial reformers. For years it has been known that the printing of all public documents at Washington might be perfectly well performed at a vast saving upon its present actual expense to the Government. One after another successive contractors for this branch of the public service have retired opulent, with the spoils of the Treasury. That they should do so was apparently nobody's affair but their own; but as it was to them a matter of some importance, there is nothing surprising in their bringing it to pass. How they managed the matter no one has ever seriously attempted to ascertain, though it has been very commonly understood that every Public Printer was in his turn the head of a small but resolute faction of Congressional mercenaries, the friends of his bosom and the partakers of his spoil.

It now appears that Mr. BUCHANAN, in attaining the object of his life-long ambition in the Presidential chair, resolved at once to include the Public Printer among his own particular resources, and, with more financial tact than he has displayed in his Cuba negotiations (doubtless because with a warmer concern in the issue,) proceeded to make his little arrangements accordingly.

He agreed to secure the votes of his "following" in the House for a certain Mr. WENDELL, as master of the public types, on condition that Mr. WENDELL, out of his abundant profits, would provide meat, drink, lodgings, and whisky and water for the two intellectual editors of the Presidential organ, to each of whom $5,000 were yearly to be paid by the said WENDELL. For a time all went well, till Mr. BUCHANAN found himself pressed by a third friend—Mr. RICE, of the *Pennsylvanian*, another, though not metropolitan, organ of his Government—for a small increase of salary. To the President, thus distressed, the profits of WENDELL appeared wholesome enough to bear a fresh levy; and he, therefore, requested that gentleman to add the name of Mr. RICE to those of Messrs. JOHNSON and HUGHES as his stipendiaries. Mr. WENDELL thought the case hard; but lest a worse thing might happen to him, finally made up his mind to submit to the exaction.

He hoped, no doubt, to be now left to the peaceful enjoyment of his somewhat diminished income. But he was mistaken. The President, like those notorious victimizers who amass fortunes in great cities by playing on the shameful fears of some citizen more wealthy than virtuous or wise, soon recurred to the charge. Mr. WENDELL had hardly put a new "job" in operation out of which he hoped to indemnify himself for the triple inroad of the insatiable Press, when the Collector of Philadelphia frightened the President excessively with the news that some more of his lesser Pennsylvanian "organs" were in a very bad way and needed an immediate application of silver salve. The emergency was urgent, the Cuban thirty millions not yet voted, and Mr. BUCHANAN at once descended upon the luckless WENDELL with a demand for half the proceeds of his fresh enterprise. There is a point, however, at which the veriest worm, we are told, will writhe upon its oppressor, and the most timid deer turn to bay against its reckless persecutor. WENDELL in desperation refused to bleed any more, and sullenly demanded death by decapitation rather than endure any longer this continual and tedious depletion. His fall entails the unveiling of the whole history, and throws a broad and sudden light upon the real objects for which the nation is now implored to open the National Treasury to a President who may well claim to speak with authority upon the "use of money for party purposes in our elections and public offices."

Should the folly, the partisan blindness, or the personal complicity of Congress grant to Mr. BUCHANAN the unrestricted use of the vast sums of money which Mr. SLIDELL now urges us to raise for his "discretionary employment," it is not difficult in the face of such revelations as this to imagine whither the millions will find their way. And the man who can claim for such an Executive the shadow of public confidence or the control of a single sixpence of the national money, not appropriated to his office by the existing law of the land, must be regarded as little less than a public enemy, and a willful accomplice in the disgrace which this unfortunate old man is so busily bringing upon his own station and the American name.

"Arizona and Sonora."

Mr. EDWARD E. DUNBAR, of this City, is contributing to the columns of the TIMES a series of articles under the above heading, the seventh appearing to-day. Few men are so well qualified to furnish reliable information about those regions as Mr. D. He is a gentleman whose personal respectability entitles his statements to credit; and his means of acquiring the knowledge he communicates have been unusually good. Among the first settlers of California, he early left that new State, and prompted by a spirit of enterprise, peculiarly American, led a company of miners into the interior of Arizona, where, for several years, he directed their operations, at the same time traveling extensively through that territory, New-Mexico and Sonora. His articles will be found worthy the attention of all who feel any interest in those much talked-of sections. But our object in thus referring to them is specially to direct attention to the statements in the present number respecting the inefficiency of the military posts in furnishing protection to settlers in New-Mexico, and particularly in Arizona, against the plundering and murderous Apaches. According to Mr. D.'s observations, the posts are utterly inefficient—the savages robbing the settlers, and even selling their booty under the walls of the forts. To use Mr. DUNBAR'S words, "the action of the United States Government, on this frontier, through its military stations and Indian agencies, were it not for its painful and ruinous results, would be a *stupendous farce*." Such is the language of a reliable man, who knows of what he speaks. The Government cannot innocently neglect the condition of citizens who reside in Arizona, nor safely deny them protection. It is from men personally familiar with that region, and who understand the character of the tribes that infest it, the War Department must derive counsel safe to be followed; and the case of Arizona is one which will not tolerate further neglect.

THE RESTORATION OF COMMODORE STEWART.—Congress was fairly laughed out of the absurd proposition which was entertained in both Houses of conferring the unmeaning title of Brevet-Admiral on the gallant STEWART, as a recompense to our naval veteran for the wrong done him by the too famous "Retiring Board." But he has been restored to his former position in the Navy by the title of Senior Flag-officer. He did not, in truth, suffer any inconveniences, neither loss of pay nor character, by the decision of the Board in retiring him, and no other recompense than restitution was actually demanded. But, it is a great pity that Congress did not improve the opportunity which his case presented, of creating a new rank for him, which should remain as a permanent reward for long years of service to the new generation of naval heroes. The possibility of some day arriving at a position which will be a recompense for a life-service of faithful toil, will go far to reconcile the subordinate officers of the Navy to their limited pay and slow promotion.

Board of Supervisors.

IMPROVING THE CORONER'S OFFICE—WHO CAN REMIT TAXES.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on County Officers in favor of paying the bills of Coroners Gamble, Hills, Perry and Connery for services during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858, amounting to $3,397 31. The same committee reported that the present location of the Coroner's office pleased the coroners, but that it needed repairs, and recommended the appropriation of $500 therefor. The report was laid over. A communication was received from the Mayor enclosing the legal opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation that the Common Council has no power to remit taxes, but that that power belongs exclusively to the Supervisors. It was ordered that 250 copies of the document be printed.

The Committee on County Officers reported in favor of paying the bill of James C. Willett, amounting to $5,163 47 for services as Sheriff during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1858. It was ordered that the bill be paid. The report of the same Committee in favor of allowing the County Treasurer a clerk at $1,500 per annum was laid over.

The report of the Committee on County Officers, in favor of reducing the fee for recording marriages from 10 to 2 cents, was adopted.

It was directed that the bill of Company S. of the Eighth Regiment, for services rendered during the riots of June and July, 1857, amounting to $55 50, be paid.

Mr. KENNEDY offered a resolution calling on the Comptroller to direct the Receiver of Taxes to take measures to "effectually check the mutilation, under the action of the Common Council, of the tax lists, after having been approved by the Supervisors of the County." The resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday, at 3 P. M.

Governors of the Almshouse.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOARD—THE LOBBYING COMMITTEE.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Governor DUGRO presiding. Messrs. Pudney & Russell gave notice of a suit against the Board to recover the sum of $1,500, which amount had been voted by the Governors to Doctor W. T. G. Morton, as an equivalent for the use in the Hospitals of sulphuric ether, and which Dr. M. had assigned to plaintiffs. On motion of Governor SMITH the paper was referred to Messrs. Evarts and Busteed, who have the subject of the constitutionality of the appropriation at present under consideration. The report of the Special Committee in favor of procuring a house for the Warden of the City Prison was called up and adopted. Governor MOLONEY is very anxious to make a trip to Albany at the expense of the City. He called from the table his resolution directing the appointment of a Committee of three to go to Albany and attend to the interests of the Board. He thought there was evidently a determination in the Legislature to introduce "suthin" affecting the interests of this Board. If that should be anything favorable to the interests of the City he would be willing "to go for't," and so would all the members of the Board be willing "to go for't."

Governor W. T. PINKNEY was not aware that there was anything before the Legislature which called for the appointment of such a Committee. He knew of no reason why gentlemen should want to go there, unless they had private business to take them, and if that was the case the City certainly should not bear their expenses. Governor MOLONEY replied indignantly that if Gov. PINKNEY had any knowledge of any member of the Board having personal interests to look after in going to Albany, he might say what he had; otherwise he should retract it. Said Gov. M., "He charges his fellow-associates with penury motives, and he should be called strictly to account for such a gross charge. Such language is unbecomin' a man that has an honest heart in his system." Gov. PINKNEY quietly replied that he should reassert what he had always said, that he knew of no other reason than that which he had named why any gentleman should want to make a trip to the Capital at present. Gov. MOLONEY thought Gov. P. had not read the papers, but declared that he would not take the trouble to instruct him. Gov. B. F. PINCKNEY moved that the Committee should be instructed to urge the following modifications of the laws governing the Board: That its power should be limited in making appropriations, all estimates for expenditures being made by a Committee from the Supervisors and the Almshouse Governors; that $10,000 should be appropriated to the County to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics properly chargeable on other counties; and that all children found running in the streets between the hours of nine and three should be taken to the Almshouse, or Randall's Island, unless their parents could give security for sending them to school. After a rambling discussion, the whole matter was referred to Governors B. F. PINCKNEY, SMITH and MOLONEY, as a Special Committee, and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

The following is a summary of the weekly statement:

Number remaining Jan. 15, 1859		7,927
Admitted		1,433
Total		9,360
Died	30	
Discharged	1,083	
Sent to Penitentiary	125	
Sent to State Prison	12	1,250
Remaining Jan. 22, 1859		8,110
Increase		183

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Ten Million Loan—Secretary Cobb and the Tariff—Indian Troubles in Texas—Uniform Decimal Currency, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The bids for the new Loan sum up thirty millions. The average premium accepted is two and sixty-two hundredths per cent. The average on the last was four and twenty-five hundredths per cent. Three bids from Philadelphia, covering two millions, reached the Department one hour after the time for receiving bids had closed. They reached the city in time, but were erroneously sent first to the Sixth Auditor. Secretary COBB refused to consider them, and the point will be contested.

Mr. COBB is opposed to the proposition of the House Committee to increase the Tariff. Reliable assurances reached him yesterday from New-York, that the revenue from imports would reach sixty-three millions. Such is the opinion of your men "on 'change." The Secretary fears, if the Tariff is interfered with, that the "protective" influence will control the new bill.

A complaint was lodged to-day, against Collector SCHELL, for suspending a subordinate. The Secretary refused to interfere.

The statement that the Oregon war debt had been reduced from five millions to one is incorrect. No result has yet been arrived at.

The official Navy Register will be ready for distribution in about three weeks. It will show 27 deaths among the 201 retired officers.

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day. The pressure for office is now greater than at any time since the inauguration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

ST. CLAIR DENVER will probably be appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, *vice* HENLEY, removed.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

A letter from Superintendent NEIGHBORS, dated Austin, Texas, Jan. 10, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, mentions that a band of white men from El Paso County had stolen into the camp of a party of Indians known to be remarkably peaceable, massacreing seven of them, besides wounding a number of their companions. It is apprehended that, in consequence of this outrage, the Indians will commence an indiscriminate war on the border settlements.

Although coupons cannot be issued for less than six months interest on the new loan, yet should the successful bidders regard it of any advantage to receive coupons of interest from the 1st instant, with the certificates of stock, they will be so issued at the Treasury Department on the payment of the interest from the 1st of January to the date of the deposit of the principal.

The action of the House, to-day, in laying on the table three several memorials asking the establishment of as many new mail steamer lines, is considered as indicative of hostility to all such measures by that body.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent document sent to the House, suggests an invitation from the United States to the commercial countries of Europe, to meet in a representative body for consultation on a uniform currency, uniform weights and measures, and a uniform system of commercial statistics, being of the opinion that this reform would be favorably received, and probably adopted by each of the countries so represented. He says our own Government occupies a position, both political and commercial, which would justify it in taking the lead in the matter.

The mystery of the two black cats, alluded to in the Senate to-day by Mr. GREEN, is, that, as the galleries of the Senate chamber rest on tressels, a trap-door is left at each of the four corners of the chamber for the workmen to go below. Two stray cats got underneath, where they subsisted for three or four weeks on the crumbs that fell from the public table.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN SENATORS DOUGLAS AND FITCH—MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH ON CUBA—THE IRWIN IMPEACHMENT CASE—THE NAVY-YARD INVESTIGATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859.

The debate out of which the recently pending difficulty between Senators DOUGLAS and FITCH arose, having occurred in "secret session," it is of course difficult to obtain perfectly accurate and reliable reports of its character, and especially of the finer shades of expression, and details of manner and circumstance necessary to a fair appreciation of the whole scene. Each account is apt to partake more or less of the bias of the relator, controlled to some degree at least by the personal bias of friends of one party or the other. As I telegraphed to-night, some of Mr. DOUGLAS' friends think my dispatch published in the TIMES of this date is susceptible of a construction placing him in the attitude of an aggressor—and of having willfully provoked personalities. I am free to say that I intended nothing of the kind, and that I believe such interpretation of the facts would be unjust.

The gist of the whole affair may be briefly stated. Sundry Illinois appointments had been acted upon during the absence of Mr. DOUGLAS, contrary to the usual practice of the body, and without waiting to learn from a Senator representing the State whether the appointees were fit for the positions assigned them, or not. Mr. DOUGLAS took occasion to reprobate this course, and stated that if he had been present when the nominations were acted upon, he would have presented considerations to show that some of the nominations at least ought not to have been confirmed. It was in this natural connection, and entirely in place, that he expressed in decided terms his unfavorable opinion of certain nominees.

Mr. FITCH embraced the opportunity to reply with bitterness, indulging in the personalities out of which the recent correspondence between him and Mr. DOUGLAS originated. In order to justify his language, he availed himself of the fact that his own son was a Federal appointee in Illinois, assuming that this son was among those whom the Senator from that State had assailed,—when, in fact, said son was not upon the list of nominees to which Mr. DOUGLAS had specifically referred, and he could not justly or reasonably have been supposed to include him therefore in his censure. I am assured further, from an authoritative source, that Mr. DOUGLAS applied no epithets to Mr. FITCH in response to his personal reflections, although the debate went on for a long while in a tone of considerable acerbity.

This somewhat specific statement of the origin of the transaction clearly shows that a quarrel was *sought* with Mr. DOUGLAS, and that Mr. FITCH went out of his way to get it, under the pretence that he considered his son assailed, when he subsequently admitted unequivocally that no such assault was made. Hitherto your correspondent has forborne from any expression of opinion in the case, either on one side or the other; but now that the affair is over and amicably adjusted, I cannot forbear declaring the well-settled conviction, from pretty careful sifting and comparison of such statements as are obtained from the friends of both parties, that the issue was made up for the occasion, and that this whole affair presents decided confirmation of the charge, made some time since, that a conspiracy had been arranged among the enemies of the Senator from Illinois, having for its object the entanglement of Mr. DOUGLAS into personal difficulties, with a view of either getting him out of the way, or of degrading him by loading him with personal indignity. Just how far the plot has succeeded in the present instance, the correspondence between Messrs. DOUGLAS and FITCH—which will doubtless be published with this letter—will enable the public to decide. My impression is that these documents will not disappoint his friends in any particular.

Mr. SEWARD'S speech to-day, in relation to Mr. SLIDELL'S Thirty Million bill, was a masterly and statesmanlike achievement, and has elicited marked commendation here. The Senator evidently does not intend to gratify the Administration by making a false issue on the Cuban question. Perceiving clearly that the whole Cuban programme, as now presented, has no basis of sincerity, but is designed merely for political clap-trap and party effect, he puts his Senatorial thumb on his nose, and performing certain significant gyrations with his fingers, says, "No, you don't, gentlemen! We are not disposed to create this great public debt, to aid you in your meaningless scheme of clap-trap; but if you really *are* in earnest, let's look around to see if we are ready to maintain the issue you propose, and if not, let us go to work at once and prepare for it." I do not understand Mr. SEWARD to oppose the acquisition of Cuba itself; that is a question for consideration when it becomes practical, instead of being a mere abstraction.

Additional witnesses have been examined before the Judiciary Committee in the Irwin Impeachment case. One of these, Mr. HAYS, formerly United States Marshal in IRWIN'S District, testified that, when he filled that office, he paid over to the Judge a portion of the Clerk's fees due his son, in quarterly installments, at the rate of $1,200 per annum. This he did by order of the Judge's son, (then Clerk of the Court,) who came to him with his father, and stated that by an agreement between them this amount was to be paid to the Judge. Witness paid three installments to the Judge, under this arrangement, and then discontinued them because the son objected, complaining that he hadn't enough to live on, and thus broke up the arrangement. By this witness it was also proven that meetings of the Court, in Chambers, were called and charged against the United States when there was not the least occasion for them.

Mr. SELDEN, a prominent member of the Pittsburg Bar, testified that when in 1850 charges were presented against IRWIN before Congress, the Judge called upon him, placed his letter of resignation in his hands, addressed to the President of the United States, requested him to see the prosecutors, and, in case they would consent to abandon the proceedings for impeachment, authorized him (Mr. S.) to mail the resignation aforesaid to the President. The prosecutors agreed to this arrangement, and the resignation was mailed, but was taken out of the office again by the son-in-law of the Judge, Mr. BLAKE.

Officers have gone North to subpœna witnesses for examination before the Sherman Committee of investigation into the affairs of the Navy Department and certain Navy Yards. It is said that the Committee are already bringing out some rather interesting facts. The limited time remaining for the action of the Committee, constitutes the chief hope of the criminals. Singularly enough, Speaker ORR not only failed to put a single man upon the Committee whose name its mover had suggested to him, but he selected one member who is already on the Judiciary Committee, and whose time is necessarily so much occupied in the important Impeachment case pending there that he cannot spend much if any time on the special Committee. As an inevitable result, the special Committee instead of having ten hours a day to give to its work, must necessarily be satisfied with an hour or two, unless one Committee or the other goes on without being full. Mr. ORR'S conduct in this respect has more marked significance from the fact that one of the gentlemen indicated to him as a suitable co-laborer with Mr. SHERMAN has abundant leisure to devote to any such special duty. Had the Speaker desired to cripple the investigation and render it ineffectual, he could scarcely have devised a more certain method of accomplishing his purpose. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The Vice-President being necessarily absent for some days, Mr. FITZPATRICK was chosen Chairman *pro tem.*

Mr. PUGH rose to a question of privilege on the subject of the report of the Executive Session which appeared in the New-York papers, and especially in the *Herald*. He handed the *Herald's* correspondence to the Secretary to read, but Mr. CRITTENDEN suggesting that it was out of order, it was stopped.

Mr. PUGH expressed in moderate, but decided, language his disapprobation of such a breach of the confidence of the Senate.

Mr. FITCH agreed with Mr. PUGH in denouncing the impropriety of the correspondence.

Mr. DAVIS characterized the correspondence as untrue, and said that he had applied to the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) no such language as was therein reported.

Mr. DOUGLAS agreed in this assertion.

Mr. DAVIS would suggest an inquiry into the offence against the Senate.

Mr. GREEN, in agreeing in condemnation of the offence, said, amid much laughter, that he had accidentally discovered and communicated the fact to the Vice-President that there was a small room within ear-shot on the northeast corner of the lobby, having no egress except by a trap door. The room was searched and found to contain two black cats. He would suggest an investigation as to whether workmen had been bribed to construct hiding-places for eaves-droppers. Anyhow, there is a cat hole in the northeast corner of the lobby.

Mr. MASON said the experience of Senators must have indicated that information of secret transactions in the Senate is obtained less from eaves-dropping persons than from a breach of confidence on the part of some one enjoying confidence. He referred, as an example, to the secret deliberations on a treaty five or six years since, which were daily spread abroad in the newspapers. He concluded with some remarks on that portion of the Press correspondents who cater for the depraved taste of the public. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. GREEN submitted a resolution calling for the correspondence of Mr. NUGENT, Special Agent at Vancouver's Island and Columbia. Adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

With the exception of brief remarks from Mr. WILSON, who offered an additional amendment, and from Messrs. SIMMONS, BRODERICK and DAVIS, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, occupied the whole day in explaining why he would vote against the bill, which he considered neither a necessary act under the war-making power of the Constitution, nor as a test of Democracy.

The discussion of Mr. SLIDELL'S Cuban report was assigned for Monday next. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, from the Post-office Committee, made an adverse report on the memorial of the Mount Vernon Association, asking that the regents thereof be granted the franking privilege, the Committee being of the opinion that said privilege ought to be restricted rather than extended; also, an adverse report on a memorial proposing the abolition of the Post-Office Department.

On motion of Mr. ENGLISH, the Committee on Post-offices was discharged from further consideration of the memorial of CHARLES BUTTERFIELD, praying for the establishment of a line of steamers between the principal American and Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico

formed Congress in his annual Message of a contract for the care and support of those captured Africans. The arrangement was a wise and humane one, for which he took the precedent of President Monroe.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said he was opposed to all laws in reference to the Slave-trade.

Mr. PHELPS—Then repeal them; but so long as they remain carry them out.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, moved a proviso, that no part of the money shall be used for the support or education of any Africans heretofore or hereafter captured and returned to their native land, after they shall have been delivered into the hands of an agent or agents. He believed in a strict construction of the Constitution, and objected to schooling and educating such Africans at the public expense.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, said if there was one clause in the bill which more than another met the approbation of the people, it was that now under consideration. It was the most meritorious appropriation in the entire bill.

Mr. CURRY objected to the President's making a contract to support and educate the negroes of the Echo. If he could make a contract for one year he could make a contract for life. He urged a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and was not able to discriminate between a false and strained construction of law by a high Executive officer, and by a band of men.

Mr. NICHOLS replied, defending the appropriation. He believed every thing the President had done in the matter was dictated by a high sense of honor to the country and the requirements of humanity. The Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for the report of the special agent, Mr. NUGENT, to Vancouver's Island. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ..... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The bill to increase the powers and duties of the Public Administrator was reported favorably.

Mr. FOOTE introduced a bill requiring all County Treasurers to file in the County Clerk's office all papers relating to trust funds belonging to infants.

The bill to regulate theatres, by prohibiting the admission of young persons alone, was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY ..... ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan 25.

The House occupied most of the morning session in discussing the bill giving notaries and counsellors at law the power of Commissioners of Deeds.

The section conferring such powers on counsellors at law, was stricken out after a long debate.

The general orders have been alone acted upon today.

Additional by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Passengers by the Overland Mail report the weather remarkably fine, and the roads in good order.

The Indian Agent at Fort Yuma had returned from the Mohave villages without accomplishing the release of the woman and children mentioned as captured in a previous report.

Col. HOFFMAN had left Fort Tejon with an escort of cavalry, to establish a post for his command, the Sixth Infantry.

The Apaches were peaceable and the Camanches had gone South.

A large fire was raging in the woods near Fayetteville, Ark., which, it was feared, would extend many miles and destroy much property.

A large party of gold-hunters were preparing to leave Fort Smith for Pike's Peak.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD has abandoned the project of conveying the mail from Fort Smith to Memphis by river, on account of the low stage of water.

An unusual amount of snow along the 35th parallel detained the mail. The Indians were also very hostile.

Much excitement existed at Carson Valley respecting the laws of Utah, and meetings have been held taking strong grounds against the jurisdiction of Utah and requiring the Utah Probate Judge to abstain from the exercise of the duties of his office. Other meetings sustained the Utah authorities, but favored separation from that Territory.

The Oregon Legislature had been occupied for several days in discussing a proposition to adjourn *sine die*, inasmuch as a State Legislature had been elected, and that the probabilities were that Oregon would soon assume the reins of self government.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

No. 52—Francis Martin, Administrator of Dennis T. Donovan, *vs.* Christian Thompson. Argued for both sides.

No. 53—James Cyrot Gentes *et al. vs.* W. F. Vredenburg & Co. *et al.* Case dismissed.

No. 54—Daniel Poorman *et al. vs.* Woodward & Dusenberry. Argued for both sides.

No. 55—Charles Belcher & Co. *vs.* George C. Lawrenson, Collector of New-Orleans. Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Expected European News.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND THE ARABIA.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Jan. 25—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Arago*, now in her 14th day from Southampton. The weather is pretty clear, with some indications however, of rain. Winds light from southwest.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 25—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 15th inst. Weather clear and calm.

Suicide for Love.

HONESDALE, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 25.

A young man named GEORGE W. WILSON committed suicide this evening, by shooting himself with a pistol. The reason assigned for the act is disappointment in love.

Congressional Nomination in Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 25.

In the Second Congressional District of this State, the Hon. JOHN WOODRUFF has been nominated for Congress. On an informal ballot, 98 votes were cast, of which Mr. WOODRUFF received 81; R. S. BALDWIN, 13; S. W. KELLOGG, 3, and BENJ. DOUGLAS, 1. The nomination was made unanimous for Mr. WOODRUFF by acclamation.

The Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The mails per Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* will close at the Post-Office at 9 A. M., to-morrow, and the steamer will leave at about noon.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta*, arrived at her wharf at 11 o'clock this morning. All well.

The screw steamer *Chesapeake*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf at 12 o'clock to-day.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived at the bar at 8 o'clock, and at the wharf at 12 o'clock Monday night.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The members of this energetic Association will give ROSSINI's celebrated oratorio of "Moses in Egypt," on Thursday next, at the Cooper Institute. The work has been in preparation for some time, and will undoubtedly be given with the precision for which this Society is celebrated. Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL's grand romantic symphony of "Hiawatha" now engages the attention of the members.

BROOKLYN HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A complimentary concert to Mr. CARL PROX will be given by the members of this Society to-night at the Athenæum. The programme opens with MOZART's G minor Symphony, a number of classical choruses, several solos (by Messrs. BERGNER, STEWART and STRINS) and an overture and march with chorus, are also on the bills. It promises to be a very interesting musical entertainment.

HARP MATINEE.—Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated harpist, announces a *matinée* for Thursday next, at Dodworth's. The programme contains a large number of elaborate modern harp compositions, from which the audience is requested to make a selection at the performance. Mr. APTOMMAS will be assisted by Mr. ALBERT WOLTGE.

THE ORATORIOON.—This is the name bestowed on a series of entertainments now progressing at the Cooper Institute, and at the Athenæum, Brooklyn. The design is to furnish a cheap entertainment of elocution and music. Ten songs and recitations are given each evening, under the direction of Messrs. PEABSON, COLBURN, NASH, and CURTIS. The idea is a good one, and will doubtless meet with encouragement.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE TRAGEDY.—The examination in the case of the Union-street murder, in Poughkeepsie, was continued on Monday afternoon, before the Coroner. The evidence shows that FREDERICK LEWIS GOULD, after deliberately striking ELIZA LAWRENCE with an axe in the stomach, continued to mock and abuse her, and followed her into her room and beat her there. JAMES JOHNSON testified that he saw GOULD strike her with the axe, the blow sounding as if struck in a bed or some soft substance; saw her holding her bowels; and heard GOULD say he would kill her if she did not stop her groaning, and anybody who would take it up for her he would knock to h—ll; saw him drink two or three times with women. Alfred Charlton heard him threaten her after the blow with the axe, and heard a noise as of a body falling; heard her cry, "Oh, dear me, Lew!" "You have killing me!" and his reply, "I am going to be your damnation." Caroline Bailey saw him, when ELIZA was dying, standing over the bed, holding her hand and calling her name. Dr. Cooper testified that there were two ruptures in the intestines, sufficient to cause death. The jury rendered a verdict of murder against Gould.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.—A correspondent of the *Christian Register*, after having made inquiries and observations in relation to the colored population of this City, says the number of names of colored persons in the Directory is 1,849, out of a total of 139,804. The latter number represents a population of at least 750,000; this would give a colored population of *ten thousand*, assuming the proportion to hold good. This result is probably considerably within bounds. Of these 1 849 adults, 144 are porters, 204 waiters, 150 whitewashers, 80 coachmen and hostlers, 64 cooks, 48 barbers, 182 laborers, 121 seamen, 183 washers; 214 are marked as widows, and no occupation appended. Not more than 40 are in trade, and not above twice that number following regular mechanical trades, other than those enumerated: 2 are farmers, 1 broker, 3 printers, 6 physicians, 7 teachers, and 18 reverend clergy and 1 ventriloquist. There are nine organized religious societies—five Methodist, two Episcopal, one Presbyterian and one Congregational. There is a colored home for the aged and infirm, having at present about 200 inmates, and drawing annually from the Board of Governors of the City institutions $12,000 towards its support. There is also an Orphan Asylum, which receives $6,000 per annum from the City. Also an African Society for Mutual Relief; a Society for Promoting Education among Colored Children; one grand lodge and three subordinate lodges of colored Masons. The City supports six colored ward and three primary schools, in which 2,383 pupils were taught last year.

POLICEMEN MAKING THEMSELVES USEFUL.—The idea that Policemen are never to be found when wanted is not altogether a correct one. The house No. 124 Elm-street, for several years past, has borne a bad character, and has had Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN for a landlady. Mrs. BROWN has a sharp eye to business. To prevent unpleasant scenes at her place, she keeps herself on good terms with the policemen of the Ward. Almost any time, so it is authoritatively stated, half a dozen of the Ward officers may be seen there, taking their ease with the feminine *attachés* of the establishment. At a late hour on Monday evening, a German was arrested at the house, for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, Conn. The unfortunate utterer of the bad bill was taken, yesterday, before Justice BRENNAN. He stated that as soon as the bill was discovered to be worthless—of which fact he alleges he was before ignorant—the landlady gave a call, and in a twinkling he was surrounded by no less than three of the blue-coated Police. He stated, further, that although he had been a resident of the City for ten years, it was the first instance he had known of policemen so quickly responding to calls for their services.

BALL OF SCOTT LIFE GUARD.—One of the best balls of the season was that of the Scott Life Guard, which took place last evening at Niblo's Saloon. This was the first annual ball of this corps, composed of men who served their country in the Mexican War. The room was splendidly decorated with flags, swords, drums, and muskets, and around the room were suspended several very fine portraits of the gallant veteran General SCOTT, as also a number of shields, on which were inscribed the names of the different battles in which General SCOTT was a participant. Among the distinguished visitors who honored the ball with their presence, were Ex-Governor KING, Mayor TIEMANN, General WOOL, Cols. LE GAL, of the Fifty fifth Regiment, and PINCKNEY, of the Sixth Regiment, Surgeon SAYRE, of the First Division, and a number of others. The ball was a decided success, and the Scott Life Guard may well feel proud of their first anniversary celebration.

THE SAVANNAH DESERTERS.—The fourteen seamen who were shipped here for the ship *Mary Hammond*, lying at Savannah, and who were sent out by the steamer *Montgomery*, were induced to desert by one DUNN, who follows the "Shanghae" business in Savannah. The sailors were found at DUNN's house, arrested and lodged in jail. One of them turned State's evidence, and it having been shown that they signed the contract with the agent of the *Mary Hammond*, the Justice decided that they were bound to carry it out, and an order was granted committing the whole party to jail, to await the orders of the owners; also to pay all costs and jail fees. Afterwards the sailors all went on board the *Mary Hammond*. DUNN was to be prosecuted for "river piracy."

ICE IN THE RIVERS.—The North River was yesterday filled with floating ice, which, as there was no wind, was pretty evenly distributed over its whole surface, and was moved up and down by the ebb and flow of the tide. No vessels under sail are now visible on the North River, and very few on the East River, those having occasion to move being wholly dependent upon steam-tugs. Pilots coming up from below reported considerable drift ice in the lower bay, much of which is brought down from the Kills and Raritan Bay.

WHO OWNS THE BARK LAURENS?—Mr. JAS. W. HANNUM, the Boston ship broker, who purchased the bark *Laurens*, was not the owner of the vessel, but she was purchased by him for other parties, in whose name she stood when seized. Mr. HANNUM says he is not aware that there is any evidence which would justify her seizure. She is an old ship, and is, he says, well found for a whaling voyage, and will probably be released upon a full investigation of the matter.

WHO SHALL HAVE THE STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—The Committee from the Board of Councilmen had a meeting last evening at "The Crystal" in Grand-street. They decided to report against concurring with the Board of Aldermen in giving the steam fire engine "J. C. Cary" to the exempt firemen, and voted to entrust it to the custody of Engine Company No. 42. Nothing further of importance transpired.

THE FRIGATE BROOKLYN.—This vessel, which was expected to go to sea to-morrow, is detained by an order from Washington, countermanding her sailing until further instructions. Her chief-engineer, and several other officers, have been summoned to Washington upon the investigation now progressing in relation to the alleged fraudulent awarding of Navy contracts.

WESTWARD BOYS.—A very interesting party of homeless boys, who have been in the newsboys' lodging-house for some weeks, are to leave the office of the Children's Aid Society, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) for the West. Some of the children have suffered greatly from poverty and the inclemency of the season, and are very eager to find good homes so far from the evils of the City.

SUPPLIES FOR THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The barque *Edisto* is announced to sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to day, with supplies for the Paraguay Expedition, at 12 o'clock. Letters will be received at the Lyceum in the Yard, and at the mounting room of Mr. Arthur Leary, in Beaver-street.

DEATH OF SURGEON HUDSON.—Doctor HUDSON, who was Surgeon of the *Niagara* upon her late cruise to the coast of Africa, died in Brooklyn on Sunday, supposed to be from disease contracted while on the coast. He has been 13 years in the service.

NOT THE MAN.—Mr. WILLIAM EAVES, of No. 205 Pearl-street, desires that it should be known that he is not the EAVES reported as having been arrested on a charge of smuggling watches.

Police Reports.

DESCENT ON A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—At a late hour Monday night, several officers of the Fourteenth Precinct made a descent upon the alleged house of ill-fame No. 15 Howard-street. The keeper of the place claimed that it was a lager-bier saloon, and all the usual accompaniments for dispensing the Teutonic beverage were visible. A frescoed bar, whiskered bartender, lager-bier casks, tables of manifold sizes and forms, a profusion of girls circulating the foaming beverage, and a melancholy-looking man behind a piano, were all to be seen. The Police made quick work. The doors were closed, and the proprietor, his wife and seven girls were arrested. The visitors, about thirty in number, were considerably frightened at first, supposing that they, too, would be "taken" but they were allowed to depart—a permission which they made haste to avail themselves of, not minding in their abrupt departure the upsetting of tables and demolition of glasses. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house and detained all night, and yesterday were conveyed before Justice WELSH for a hearing. The girls were discharged and the proprietor, who gave his name as Antoine Muller, was required to give bail in $500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions, the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Wm. Hastings *alias* "Dublin Tricks," became his surety. Two young girls under 16 years of age, belonging to very respectable families, were rescued a few days since from this house, and it was through their information that the police descent was made.

A SERIOUS AND SINGULAR COMPLAINT.—Samuel Gumpel, a very honest-looking German, made a somewhat curious complaint yesterday, before Justice WELSH, against his wife. He says in his affidavit that "his wife, one Leonora Gumpel, yesterday, the 24th inst., and at different times before, behaved herself in a very disorderly way, by calling the defendant very bad names, which is too delicate to state herein; that she gets drunk very often, and that her business is of a very questionable character; that she sells prostitutes from one house of ill-fame to another. and that these girls are nearly all day at his residence, situated as before stated. Deponent further says that he is a cigar-maker by trade, and keeps a shop for selling cigars, tobacco, &c., at No. 120 Centre-street, in this City, and that his business suffers a great deal in consequence, and that these girls are going in and out of the deponent's shop all day, and that his wife orders him to go outside in the street, and also his customers, and in doing so he, the deponent, loses very much in his business, and this is the reason that some very unhappy differences have arisen between himself and his wife. Further deponent says he is acquainted with a person named George Henry Smith, who can and is willing to swear to this statement at any time, if required; and the deponent says that he is sure and verily believes that his wife is the very person who abuses and ill-treats the deponent at different occasion without any reason, and therefore begs to request his Honor, Justice JAMES H. WELSH, to have this aforesaid Leonora Gumpel summoned, so that he could come to a mutual understanding with her." The Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of the alleged Amazonian and immoral Mrs. Gumpel.

A WOMAN FOUND DEAD.—At an early hour on Monday evening, SUSAN ROBERTS, an Englishwoman, was found dead by the Police, in the alley-way of the dwelling-house No. 270 Sixth-street. Drs. O'HANLON and FERGUSSON made a *post-mortem* examination, and gave it as their opinion that death was caused by intemperance, and the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

A SCOUNDREL.—Messrs. C. C. Holmes & Co., dry goods dealers at No. 307 Grand-street, on Monday afternoon sent a boy fourteen years of age, who is in their employ, to an exchange office in the Bowery for the purpose of getting some uncurrent money changed. As he was returning to the store a man stepped up to him, represented that he was an officer, and telling him that the money he had received was bad, asked him to give it to him, and he would go to the Exchange office and make them give him good money. The boy gave up the money, $186, and the pretended officer quickly dodged around the nearest corner and could not be found.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS ARRESTED.—Joseph Dryfuss, residing in Fifth-street, was yesterday arrested on a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods. William Brunner, of No. 221 Broadway, made an affidavit before Justice WELSH, charging him with having feloniously bought a case of silk handkerchiefs valued at $150, which had been stolen from the showcase in front of his store. A gold watch, identified as stolen property, was found in his possession. He was locked up for examination.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—George E. Schenck was required yesterday, by Justice WELSH, to give bail in $500, to answer a charge of perjury preferred by Mr. Ezra B. Weston. The charge is based upon a denial of the allegations contained in two affidavits made by the accused concerning the service of papers upon him, relative to a judgment rendered against him for $66, in the Court of Common Pleas, in favor of Mr. Weston.

TOMBS ARREST.—Justice CONNOLLY ordered the arrest of Charles Rhinehart, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of having obtained money from a woman, on a false promise to obtain the release of her husband from jail.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
THE BEST MACHINES IN MARKET.
Offices: No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 162 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption.—Dr. Churchill's Discovery.
Winchester's genuine preparation of
DR. J. F. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH,
A specific remedy for the treatment of
CONSUMPTION.
The great success which has attended the use of the Hypophosphites is creating a very general inquiry, not only among the medical profession but also among the thousands who are suffering from Pulmonary Disease.
Price $2 per bottle, or three for $5. Sold wholesale and retail at the sole general depôt in the United States, No. 49 John-st., by J. WINCHESTER; also by CALLENDER & CO., sole agents for Philadelphia, 3d and Walnut sts., and by all respectable druggists. Circulars may be obtained at the office.

A New Article
FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

To Lumber Dealers or Others.—The writer, a person of ten years' experience in buying and selling lumber and other building materials for a large retail yard, contemplating a change in his present engagements, offers his services in purchasing or selling, or both, or is willing to engage in the business with a person of like experience, in the City or country, where there is a prospect of its being remunerative. Best references as to character, ability, &c., given. Address LUMBER, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, stating place of interview.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. / No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. / No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859. }
The Commissioners appointed by the Comptrolier of this State, having reëxamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859.
JACOB N. KEELER, President.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Better than a Revolver!!
The advice in the
TRICKS AND TRAPS,
Price 10c., free by mail,
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Barthold's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-Office.

A Card.—Gentlemen's left-off clothing wanted for the Southern and Western markets. Wardrobes purchased to any amount. Call at the store, or address THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Dupuy's Liquid Bouquets; Exquisite in Fragrance and Variety.—Perfumed Jars, fragrant Pomades, Oils and Toilet Soaps, &c.
E. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Four Years' Experience with
HAIR RESTORATIVES.
The following letter, from a gentleman long and favorably known in Boston and vicinity, who has had most favorable opportunities of *knowing* of what he writes, will, we are sure, satisfy the most credulous:
WALTHAM, Mass., Jan. 20, 1859.
MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & CO.—*Gents:* I have been selling HEIMSTREET'S "*Inimitable* HAIR RESTORATIVE" for three or four years, *with good satisfaction and success.* I have tried various other articles in the market, but yours has the *decided preference* among them all. I have *never* hesitated to recommend it for *all* it claims to do. Several ladies of our town, who had been *wearing false hair for several years*, have laid it aside, and now have a *full and luxuriant* head of hair, of *original shade and color*, produced by using two or three bottles of your article; and when, by some means, they have been induced to try something else, palmed upon them as being superior, they have, almost *invariably*, returned to the use of your Hair Coloring again as the only *meritorious and reliable article* in use—finding it as a *toilette article* as cheap as any of the Hair Oils or Washes with which the market is flooded. I am yours, very truly,
S. B. EMMONS.
Remember that these *unparalleled* results were produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable*, the *original and only reliable* article in use.
Sold everywhere. Price 50 cents a bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

MARRIED.

CHASTY—ROE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 17, by the Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Mr. HENRY CHASTY to Miss HESTER A. ROE.

ANDERSON—GILDERSLEEVE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 24, at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, the Rev. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of Stamford, Conn., to Miss ANNA S. GILDERSLEEVE, daughter of Thos. J. Gildersleeve, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

GRIFFIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, of consumption, FREDRICK D. GRIFFIN, son of Geo. M. Griffin, of Savannah, Geo., in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Wm. H. Dornin, No. 167 West 36th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

VREELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, only son of John C. and Jane E. Vreeland, aged 3 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family, and acquaintances, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 99 Clinton st., New-York, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 24, JOHN MILTON, infant son of Louisa and David J. Oakley, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Dominick-st.

BROWER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 23, JANE BROWER, daughter of the late Theophilus Brower, of this City.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, Mr. MELANOTHON JACKSON, son of the late Alexander C. Jackson, of this City, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Jacob Burdett, No. 101 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

VOORHIES.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 24, after a short illness, Mr. ROBERT C. VOORHIES, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, Jan 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 59 West 28th st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

RILEY.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, Mr. THOS. RILEY, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 Varick-st., on Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WATSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 23, JANE D., wife of William S. Watson.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 119½ Hammond-st.

O'NEILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, JOHN O'NEILL, of consumption, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 230 West 17th-st.

BRANDA.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 24, AUGUSTUS BRANDA, Esq., for many years a citizen of Norfolk, Va.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 13 Leroy-place.

MOLENAOR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 23, suddenly, CATHARINE, widow of the late David Molenaor, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 75 East 35th-st.

ROACH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, Mrs. SARAH ROACH, widow the late Capt. John Roach, in the 73d year of her age.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, suddenly, Mrs. JULIA B., relict of the late Starr Nichols, formerly of Danbury, Conn., aged 57 years.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Edward A., Edgar S. and Lucius B. Nichols are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence No. 70 Orange-st., Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

HULL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday evening, Jan. 24, MARTHA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Martha B. and Wm. C. Hull, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Wm. C. Hull, Bushwick-av., near Marshall-st.

WYCKOFF.—At New Lotts, L. I., on Monday, Jan. 24, FERDINAND LOTT WYCKOFF.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, New Lotts.

THE LATEST AND GREATEST
ANNOUNCEMENT!
ENGAGEMENT OF FELIX DARLEY,
BY THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
The proprietors of the NEW-YORK MERCURY realize a just pride and pleasure in announcing the engagement of the world renowned and inimitable master of the humorous and graphic art,
FELIX O. C. DARLEY,
who will hereafter employ his magic pencil in illustrating the series of First-class Novelettes, by the best writers in America, which will be published in the columns of the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
The engagement of Mr. Darley, which was only accomplished after much urgent solicitation, and the offer of the most liberal inducements, will invest the MERCURY with
AN ARTISTIC PERFECTION
IN
PICTORIAL DISPLAY,
WHICH
CANNOT BE EQUALED BY ANY OTHER PAPER
and will prove the earnestness of our determination to outvie all competition, and make the NEW-YORK MERCURY
A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE,
as a Journal of American Literature and Art.
Mr. Darley has engaged to design exclusively for the MERCURY, and FOR NO OTHER WEEKLY!
And, therefore, no cotemporary sheet can hope to approach the NEW-YORK MERCURY in the beauty and brilliancy of unique and appropriate illustration.
The first picture from Mr. Darley's pencil will appear in the NEW-YORK MERCURY, dated Feb. 19, 1859, in connection with a splendid romance of the sea, by NED BUNTLINE, entitled, SEAWAIF; OR, THE TERROR OF THE COAST. A TALE OF PRIVATEERING IN 1776.

NEW EXPRESS ARRANGEMENT
FOR
CHICAGO AND THE NORTHWEST.
The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY have arranged with the PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY to run a "through Express" from NEW-YORK and the EAST to CHICAGO and the NORTHWEST.
The advantages of the new route, *via* the NEW-JERSEY, CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PENNSYLVANIA and PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROADS, entitle it to a full share of Express custom. The line is short, direct, safe, and located through a region remarkably free from Winter obstructions.
EXPRESS GOODS are sent on the passenger trains, and have but two changes between NEW-YORK and CHICAGO.
EXPRESS CHARGES, under the new ARRANGEMENT, will be as low and favorable as can be obtained from any other regular Express Company.
The safety of the route, and the responsibility of the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, make the "NEW CHICAGO EXPRESS" peculiarly adapted for forwarding VALUABLES, JEWELRY, BANK NOTES and SPECIE.
EXPRESSES leave the office, No. 59 Broadway, daily (except Sundays,) at 12:20 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. PARCELS AND VALUABLES EXPRESS at 5:15 P. M.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

REHBACH'S LEAD PENCILS,
IMPORTED BY WILLY WALLACH,
No. 131 William-st,
From the celebrated manufactory of J. J. Rehbach, in Regensburg, Bavaria, and sold by the principal Stationers of the United States and Canada.
These pencils are carefully assorted, and each grade is distinguished by a popular brand. Particular attention is called to the "Opposition Pencil," (round black guilt;) and to the "People's Pencil," (round red guilt;) also to the "Engineer's Pencil," (hexagon gilt.) All of which will be found superior to any other pencil in the market.
Always on hand a complete assortment of black and colored lead pencils of all the desirable grades. A discount allowed to the Trade proportioned to extent of orders.

ASTOR HOUSE.
The patrons of this House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended arrival, that their rooms may be ready for them. Especially during the Winter every exertion will be made to promote the comfort of guests; the proprietor feeling grateful for the uninterrupted support he has received for twenty-one years. The Hotel is second to none in its system and solid comforts. Especial attention to Invalids. Its situation is most central; cars running from its immediate vicinity throughout the City. Travelers arriving from the East and from the North will find the small cars of the Harlem Railroad an economy and convenience especially at night. They set down their passengers in front of the House. Water closets and bath rooms on each floor.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 22 cents per dozen. 36 WARREN-STREET. This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS,
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
300 Cases of this celebrated Water just received from the spring, Canada West. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and kindred diseases, and a general purifier of the blood. Price, $3 dozen quarts; $2 dozen pints.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD S. WARD & N.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

TAYLOR'S AMERICAN BATH AND TOILET SOAP.—An entirely novel article, offered to the trade and to families. This Soap combines properties which make it an indispensable article in the bath for which it is highly recommended by the Medical faculty. Housekeepers, who, in the performance of their various culinary duties, frequently discolor their hands, will find this Soap to effectually remove the discoloration and render the skin agreeably soft and smooth. To be had wholesale of HALL, RUCKLE & CO., No. 218 Greenwich-st.; WRIGHT, GILLIS & BRO., No. 235 Washington-st.; G. G. Y

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

LINEN GOODS.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.,
are selling good
SHIRTING LINENS,
warranted sound, and all
PURE LINEN,
From 25 to 50 cents per yard.
ALSO,
TABLE DAMASKS.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
AND NAPKINS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
These are the cheapest Linens ever offered in this City.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer,
are now offering, at Retail,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
Imported for Spring sales.

$2 50 $1 50 for double cambric bands, FOR DOUBLE CAMBRIC BANDS, 6 to 20 cents for fine dimity bands, by R. H. MACY, No. 204 and 206 6th-av.

6 50 cents for double cambric bands, TO 20 CTS. FOR NICE DIMITY BANDS, 37 cents for double cambric bands, by R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

31 bands, CENTS FOR DOUBLE CAMBRIC 25 cents for double cambric bands, 18 cents for nice dimity bands, by R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

75 bands, CENTS FOR DOUBLE CAMBRIC 62 cents for double cambric bands, 18 cents for fine dimity bands, by R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, LACES AND ribbons,
Housekeeping dry goods, by
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MUSLIN BANDS 25 CENTS A YARD, worth 50;
Muslin double bands 20 cents, worth 75;
Dimity bands 6 to 20 cents, very cheap, by
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT RICHMOND'S,
NO. 587 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
Embroidered French Cambric Bands, 1¼ yards long, choice patterns. Having purchased the whole stock of one maker at a great sacrifice, we will sell them at one-half the price; old price 12s., double band; present price 6s., double band. Special attention is called to these goods for the quality of work and muslin.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT SALE.
The entire stock to be sold out
at an immense reduction,
To close the business.
Great inducements offered to purchasers.
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Selling off at what they will bring
to close the concern.
Immense bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.
A lot of Collars at less than half price.

N. PEARNES' UP-TOWN METROPOLITAN SHIRT AND HOSIERY STORE—No. 317 6th-av. We will sell, for two or three weeks only, at a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE, the balance of our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, such as Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Collars, &c., &c. Also, in connection with the above, Madame PEARNES' Winter stock of Boys' clothing.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, self adjusting bustle, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs for $8 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs, $12 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. *No* connection with the next store.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES, Chambrays, Linens, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, De Laines, &c., &c., just received; also, a general assortment of Dry Goods just imported, and for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat his course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 6th-st., as follows:
On *Money* on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On *The Arabian Nights*, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10
On *Fun, Seriously Considered*, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES AT THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

PROF. ROSWELL D HITCHCOCK will deliver the twentieth and last Lecture of his course, on the *General History of the World before Christ*, on TUESDAY, the 25th, at 1 o'clock.

PROF. HOWARD CROSBY will commence his course on the *History of Greece, and the Greek Empire*, on THURSDAY, the 27th, to be continued TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at the same hour.

PROF. VINCENZO BOTTA'S course on *Italy and the Roman Empire*, will follow.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Principal.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

The sixth and last Lecture in this Course by Dr. R. D. HITCHCOCK. Subject—*The Human Races in America*.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at Rutgers-street Church (Dr. KANE's.)
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets obtained at the door and at usual places of deposit. HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock—*Measure for Measure*.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock—*Anthony and Cleopatra*.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock—*King John*.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 8 o'clock—*Macbeth*.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Csowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

ATTRACTIVE LECTURE.—A LECTURE ON Temperance, in connection with the exhibition of the admired picture of the "Death of King Alcohol," covering 200 square feet of canvas, will be given by the Rev. Dr. HOLMAN at the church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ P. M. Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the door.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE again in Clinton Hall, New-York, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, and will deliver a discourse in Music Hall, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Orange sts.—entrance in Orange-st.—on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3 P. M. Subject may be given by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

DANCING.

CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 58 EAST 13TH-ST.
New classes are being formed for the second term, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Pupils can commence at any time. A class exclusively for young ladies, on Monday and Thursday from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. To commence on Thursday, Feb. 3.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his numerous pupils that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the favorite dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Lancers Quadrille that was taught last season at his Academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

TERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 50 west 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are open for the reception of pupils at all hours. Assistants and Masters; evenings for [illegible] meetings, practicing class; [illegible] JOHN were being taught.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, for a thoroughly competent seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothes, and very fond and capable with children; is a very intelligent and most respectable person. Also a situation wanted as first-class chambermaid and waitress, and fine washing and ironing, for a most respectable and experienced girl. Any lady in want of a really first-class up-stairs servant, and a thorough waiter, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD, THOROUGH cook and laundress, for a steady, reliable, first-class domestic; is perfectly neat, trustworthy and capable. Also, a situation wanted for a very nice, smart, efficient girl, for up-stairs work or child's maid; is a girl of very respectable appearance; wages $4 to $5. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family by a trustworthy girl; is fully capable at plain cooking, and an excellent washer and ironer; is economical in her kitchen, and will study to please. Has 2½ years' reference. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation as an experienced nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country or to travel; has long and satisfactory city references. Call, until engaged, at No. 134 East 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands every branch of the business; will take very moderate wages; also, a strong, willing girl as excellent cook and baker, and first-rate laundress, and makes the best of butter. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-spectable Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework in a private family; is a girl of religious principles, competent in her duties, of neat appearance, and respectful and obliging manners. Excellent references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RESpectable woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes bread, buscuits, &c.; will be found economical, prudent and trusty in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESPECTable girl, of neat and genteel appearance and good character, as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, seamstress; understands good general housework; would oblige to do it for a small family; wages moderate. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; can make good bread and biscuit; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, who perfectly understands her business in that capacity, or as chamber maid and to do part of the washing. Best of City reference, if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook and to assist in the washing, or to cook and to do the washing. Can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do sewing, or to do sewing and chamberwork; best of recommendations; can be seen by applying between the hours of 12 and 3, for three days, at No. 32 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has suited some of the best families in the City; understands all kinds of dessert; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the housework of a small private family; best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 West 17th-st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook, in a small family; is willing to do part of the washing and ironing; has lived eight years in her last place. Call at No. 91 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person, as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer; can be seen at her last place; call at No. 78 5th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City references given. Call at No. 1 5th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, AND to help as laundress, by a very competent woman, with good city references; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call, for two days, at No. 125 12th-st, west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business—all kinds of soups and game. Best City reference can be given. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 62 West 21st-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and help in washing, or to do general housework for a small, private family. Good reference given. Call at No. 161 West 35th-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a widow woman; is a good plain cook, understands pastry and baking; understands milk and butter. Prefers the country. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 71 Macdougal-st. corner of Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference if required. Call at No. 103 16th-st., in the basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or to do the fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 13th-st., west of 7th av., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as cook in a small private family; one who has the best reference from her last place; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 308½ 1st-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY GIRL, as plain cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference. Call at corner of Columbia and Pacific sts., up stairs. South Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a small private family, to do general housework; can give City reference if required. Apply at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse; understands the care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; has good City references. Apply at No. 114th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., in bakery, for three days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPERS' SITUATION, BY an American lady, who has a good seamstress and is willing to make herself generally useful. Address M. C. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO GET plain sewing; will go out by the day or take the work home. No. 218 Pacific st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, AND TO assist in washing. Apply at No. 84 West 19th-st, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 107 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as chambermaid; good City reference. Apply at No. 242 13th-st., third floor, till engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—GOOD FRENCH AND German and every other kind of servants, male and female, can always be had at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A very superior German cook can be seen at the office on Monday and Tuesday.

MALES.

WANTED—A VERY HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young man wishes a situation as coachman. Is a good and careful driver. Can produce the best of City reference as to character, ability, integrity, and sobriety, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last two and a half years. A line addressed to W. F. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND SOBER SCOTCH Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; willing to work and to make himself useful; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN OF SOBER, steady habits, wants employment; is a good waiter in a private family, and has long experience; would take care of a gentleman's place; is handy at any work. The best City reference given. Address R. JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardner, and understands farming and the care of horses in all its branches; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address B. W., No. 168 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; has good references, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. O., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriage and harness; can produce first-rate reference. Address P. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABle young man as waiter in a private family, or respectable boarding-house. Can give the best of City references. Address J. H., Box 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife, without children, (in the house or out of house,) to take the charge of a small place in the country; is thoroughly experienced in vegetable gardening, driving carriage, care of horses, &c.; his wife is a thorough cook and dairy woman; are persons of moral principles; four years experience in this country; the most unqualified reference. Any gentleman wanting a steady, honest man will apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED MAN and his wife, without incumbrance; the man as groom and coachman; the wife as cook or housemaid—has two years' reference. Best of City references; no objections to the country. Address, for two days, MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in several of the first families in this City. The best of references. Apply to or addrsss T. M., No. 257 7th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN A brass foundry; has had a thorough experience in every branch of the business, and can give good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address T. S., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, in an importing or jobbing dry-goods house; has had eight years' experience in the business; views moderate as to salary. Address MAC, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A competent man, with good references; is willing to take charge of horse, cows, &c. Address P. C., at seed Store, No. 9 John-st.

TO JEWELERS AND WATCH IMPORTERS.—WANTED—A situation by a young man, who has an extensive Southern and Western acquaintance. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of City references. Address Box No. 3,888 Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; she must understand cutting and fitting children's dresses; unexceptionable City references required as to character and capability. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE. ONE HAVing some knowledge of the business preferred. Address X. L., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, stating reference and salary wanted.

WANTED.—CANVASSER IN THIS CITY BY an old and well established journal. To one conversant with the business a liberal arrangement will be made. Address A. J. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COOK who understands her business, with City references. Apply at No. 56 7th-av.

WANTED—A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business. Apply at No. 176 Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 79th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

GREAT REDUCTION—FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.—GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 362 Broadway. Terms reduced to one-half the usual charges, viz: $2 50 for the course. Pupils must register their names this week. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

From the Home Journal.

In every profession there is a recognized leading man; one whose preeminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH is just that indisputably preeminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

BOOK KEEPING, &C., AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston st., will give a full practical course in double-entry, for only $10, and guarantees to qualify gentlemen for head book-keepers in any kind of business. For the $10 seats apply this afternoon or evening. Regular terms, $25.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADway—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof SLIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, OF THOROUGH ENGlish Education, and accustomed to teaching, would like a situation as Daily Governess, in a family, or as Assistant Teacher in a school, either in New York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Best of references given. Address L. W. S., Brooklyn Post-Office, stating where an interview may be obtained.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, UP town, a teacher to instruct the junior class in English, for a few hours each day. A Scotch or English lady preferred, and one who has had experience in teaching. Apply to Mr. HEGEMAN, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., at the Bible House, room No. 50.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS STUDIED in Europe, under the best masters, wishes to obtain a few scholars in either instrumental or vocal music. Apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.

Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING NO FURTHER use for their piano forte, will dispose of a $400 instrument for nearly half its value; full 7 octave, rosewood, round corners, splendid tone, iron frame, beautifully ornamented, scalloped keys; best City makers. A cash customer will find a great bargain. Apply at the residence, No. 7 2d-st.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor Grand and Square Pianos, long known as the best pianos made. Melodeons cheap. New-York pianos at great bargains, second-hand pianos by Gilbert, Chickering and others at $50, $75, $100 and $200. Pianos and melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GREAT CHANCE.—A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave grand diagonal rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted for three years, in perfect order, worth $500, been used a few months, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st., near Broadway.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $125—FULL 7-octave piano-forte, mahogany case, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, rosewood front sliding desk, iron plate, fine tone. Also, rosewood piano-forte for $115; one for $185, cost $300.
McDONALD & CO., No. 245 6th-av.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $50 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

BALLS.

LIGHT-GUARD BALL.
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC REUNION
Will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1859.
Dodworth's two bands of 100 musicians are engaged.
Tickets $3, admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 33 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing-Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—AT prices that will warrant immediate advance.
Lots on 65th-st. and 5th-av.
Lots on 63d and 64th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 59th-st., opposite the Park.
Lots on 5th av., 75th and 76th sts.
Lots on 76th and 77th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 78th and 79th sts., near 5th-av.
Lots on 5th-av. and 83d-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av., 86th and 87th-sts.
Lots on 5th-av., 92d, 93d, 100th and 106th sts.
Also, two entire avenue fronts, with lots adjoining on the streets, the most desirable location on the Park. Also, a large number of lots fronting the Park, on 8th-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.—To be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The two lots, with the frame houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238 Henry-st.; also, the three-story brick house and lot No. 150 Baxter-s., near Grand-st.; also, the unexpired term of lease from Trinity Church of twenty years from May next, of the two lots and buildings corner of Clarke and Dominick sts., being fifty feet on Clarke-st and seventy-five on Dominick-st., premises known as Nos. 21, 23, and 23½ Clarke-st., and No. 3 Dominick-st. For particulars, apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., or A. S. JONES, No. 35 Nassau-st., Executors.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25 x100, on 121st st., between 3d and 4th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 116th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Four lots of ground, each 25x100, on 115th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One gore corner, 4th-av. and 120th-st. 51x145.
Four lots, each 25x140, on Clifton-av., Staten Island.
Three houses on 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3-story brick fronts, 20 feet front. Apply to
A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWOstory brick house No. 71 Amity-st., near Thompson st., occupied since its completion by the subscriber. This is one of the best built houses in the City; the rear joins the rear of the houses facing on Washington-square, and is in perfect order. The premises will be delivered on the first day of May next, and part of the purchase money can, if required, remain on bond and mortgage. The house can be examined from 2 to 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL, No. 105 Wall-st., corner of Front.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—LOCAtion the most popular, healthy and convenient in the city; only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars, viz.: Five (frame) on Canton-st., midway between Fulton and De Kalb avs., $3,450; and four (brick) on St. Felix-st., midway between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, $4 000; water in the houses throughout. Apply to W. R. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 19 Nassau-st., or THOS. W. LOWE, on the premises.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—A neat 2½ story frame house, filled in to peak, one block from Fulton av. cars, and fifteen minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; has gas throughout, bath-room, furnace, &c., &c. Two-story extension attached. Is nearly new and was built by days' work. Price $5,000. For further particulars address W., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st., within five minutes' walk of the depôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements; all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 8 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW OR TO EXCHANGE—For vacant lots from 50th to 100th sts.; two well-built brown stone and brick basement houses in thorough order; new painted and finished throughout; eligibly situated in the best part of the upper portion of the City, near 25th-st. Apply to HOUSES, Box No. 2,777 Post-Office.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam engine of 60-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to
HOWES & CO., No. 93 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR sale in and about Jersey City, dwelling houses with all the modern improvements, at prices ranging from $1 100 to $14,000. Also vacant lots about one mile from the ferry at very low prices. Terms easy. Call between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 98 Montgomery st., Jersey City. KEENEY & HALLADAY.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET, Between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) two fine brown-stone front high-stoop houses, just finished, containing all the modern improvements, marble halls, black walnut doors, plated furniture, &c. For terms inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE ON A LEASED LOT—THE three-story high basement brick house, No. 118 1st-st., with tea room in the rear; hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. Lot is 20x105 feet. Four years of the present lease is yet unexpired, and has two renewals of 21 years each. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 26x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location; a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,712,632 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1858	1,178,160 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$4,890,793 05
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	$3,491,614 20
Losses paid during same period	$1,598,638 11
Returns of Premiums and Exp's.	495,925 19
The Company have the following Assets, viz:	
Stocks of the United States, of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks,	$1,830,034 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	856,260 00
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, re-insurance, and other claims due the Company, estimated at	175,380 58
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2 029,902 58
Cash in Bank	190,589 83
Total amount of Assets	$5,282,167 41

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over
TWO MILLION DOLLARS
of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858 for which certificates were issued, amount to $7,655,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859 1,360,000
Total profits for 16½ years $9,015,310
The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash 5,878,730
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859 $3,136,580

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low.
Charles Dennis,	Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,
W. H. H. Moore,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Henry Coit,	Leonar. S. Suarez,	William Wood,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Wm. E. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	Henry O. Brewer,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward R. Bell,
Benj. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	S. E. Morgan,
F. A. Stargous,	James Bryce,	H. J. Howland,
Isaac Sans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
Edw. E. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

E. LARALDE,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Refers to
Messrs. DECOPPET & Co., New-York.
Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, New-York.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE in CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON,	No. 29
F. H. GRAIN,	William-st.,
C. F. SMITH,	New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

IRVING BANK, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS FOR SALE.—Camden and Amboy Railroad, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Bonds; Troy City Bonds. Detroit City Bonds, Cleveland City Bonds, Gas-Light Stocks, Buffalo City Water Bonds, Baltimore City Bonds.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JAN. 21. 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE.—THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to make advances upon the New-York Warehousing Company's storage receipts of flour, cotton, tobacco, iron and other staple products.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First Mortgage—on improved New-York City property. Apply to D. J. LYONS, No. 27 Wall-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Dépôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS ON unquestionable Real Estate security; interest payable semi-annually. Apply to A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 36 Beekman-st., Room No. 1.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK, Long Island, for sale cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,

SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Assistant Secretary.

ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.

CAPITAL $200,000. CHARTERED 1824.

This Company continues to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

BY THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 35-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
DEC. 16, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said Stock. At the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE,

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1859. Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on the 10th day of February next. The interest on the bonds of the Coupons, due 1st February will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The transfer books will close on the 29th inst., and reopen on the 10th February.

CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, payable 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.
Jan. 22, 1859.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—LEATHER MANUFACTURER'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1859.—A dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed until that day, By order of the Board.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order,

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., (3½,) payable on and after the 14th February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February next.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.

Dated NEW-YORK, December 30, 1858.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1858.

P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1859.

P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of CARY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.

WM. H. CARY,	MICHAEL SNOW,
S. E. HOWARD,	J. B. BRUSH,
HENRY SANGER,	RICHARD BUTLER,
CYRUS BUTLER,	G. S. CARY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HEALY & BROOKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Signed, EDWARD HEALY,
THOS. L. BROOKS.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

A YOUNG LAD BY THE NAME OF EDWIN W. LINDSAY, from Ohio, who arrived in this City on Friday last, is seeking for a brother, SAMUEL D. LINDSAY. Any information of the last named would be thankfully received by his brother. Address Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 267 WEST THIRTY-THIRD-St., Jan. 20, 1859, Bank Account Book No. 63,767, marked Wm. Buchanan *vs.* Seaman's Savings Bank. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, at 31st-st. station, Hudson River Railroad.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State, and the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., a lease of the Ferry, as at present established, from the northerly basin at Peck-slip, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) or to some landing or place in said Brooklyn adjacent to the foot of said South 7th-st., with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Comptroller will sell at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, a lease of the Ferry from the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburg,) with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1859.

The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

The lease for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter and the ordinances of the Common Council in relation to Ferries and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee that he will conduct and manage the said Ferry agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as now are or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.—The purchaser of the Ferry Lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay, at the time of the sale, to the Collector of the City revenue, a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation, at the same time, executed by two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip, bulkhead or premises proposed to be leased during the term of the lease.

Should the lease of the above-named Ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a appraised valuation, (should the present lessees desire to sell,) the boats, building and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a Ferry, said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessees, in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid for the same.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each Ferry boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which services the lessee shall receive $20 per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1859.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

N. B.—The sale of the above Ferries was advertised to take place on the 21st of December, 1858, and was postponed from that time until Thursday, Jan. 20, 1859, and is again postponed, as above, to Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1859.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chamber-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New-York for the year 1859 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 16, 1857, is published for the information of tax payers:

SEC. 12. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections to the same, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—*Laws of 1857, page 500.*

J. W. ALLEN,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider the following applications: of the Jews' Hospital for a donation; Harlem Baptist Church for relief from assessment; Methodist Episcopal Church in 40th-st., for do; Zion Church, for relief; indigent women, for a donation; 14th-st Baptist Church Infirmary for relief from assessment; Managers of the Woman's Prison Association for grant of land; Daniel S McLean, Michael Kane, Hugh McKenna, Francis Burbage, John Cramer, Smith Brothers, Lawrence O'Reilly, Cornelius Driscoll, Daniel Farrell, Edward Cheney for remuneration for losses and injuries to horses. Bills of Mrs. Margaret Miller, Timothy O'Brien, F. R. Hartmann, James B. Thompson, M. D. F. Anderson, J. B. Ells and Peter Duffy. Claims of Elisabeth P. Durando, Theodore N. Vultee, John Farrell, R. R. Barlow and William L. Korschbaum for pay for destruction of property by rioters; also, the following petitions of James Styles, Adam Gendar, James M. Weed, New-York Gas Light Company, Robert Owens, Francis Haines, George A. Jones and others, John M. Colkin, Edward Doran, Joseph K. Riggs, James Gallagher and John Kelly, Ann A. Delaney, John Donohue and James Cassidy. All parties interested in the matters above enumerated will appear before the Committee, without further notification.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
JAMES OWENS. } Committee on Finance.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 44th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work" "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
FRANCIS DUNCAN, } Building Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARTS AND SCIENCES will meet on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the following subjects referred to said Committee:

Petition of Property-Holders, asking the lease of Reservoir Square to the American Institute. Petition of the American Institute asking for the same.

The condition of the Electric Clocks in the public buildings.

The erection of Kiosks in the City.

Petition of the Officers of the Sixth Regiment for a Stand of Colors.

Resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise for Proposals from the New-York *Herald*, *Daily Times*, and *Tribune*, for the publishing of the official proceedings of the Common Council.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN T. HENRY,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Arts and Sciences.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman.
H. P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject matter relative to the removal of the telegraph police, &c., will meet on the Committee Room, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will fully investigate the above subject. The Committee will be happy to hear both parties for or against the removal of the same. As this will very probably be their last meeting, they herewith solicit the attendance of all parties interested in the same to appear before them. The Committee will also act upon other subjects referred to them at the same time.

F. J. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JOHN LYNES, } Committee on Streets.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of CHARLES COX, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, intestate, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings, by James Davis, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's Office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 15th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858.

JAMES DAVIS,
The Administrator of Charles Cox, deceased.
d29-law6wW* RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.

CHARLES H. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against MARGARET NOLAN, late of the town of Northfield, in the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said MARGARET NOLAN, deceased, at his residence, near Port Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on or before the 31st day of January, 1859.—Dated July 22, 1858. JAMES B. POLLOCK, Administrator.
jy22 law1wW*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS WILL meet on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to take into consideration the following subject: Communication from Geo. W. Morton, City Inspector, relative to West Washington Market.

H. W. GENET,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR, } Committee on Markets.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
FURS! FURS! FURS!

The balance of fine Furs belonging to the late J. H. HARLEY will be sold at public auction, by

WILLIAM T. BOYD, auctioneer.
No. 31 John-st., one door from Nassau

Sale to commence THIS DAY. (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, and to continue over one day this week, until the entire stock of ladies' and children's mantillas, caps, muffs and cuffs are sold, sleigh robes, gents' fur caps, gents' fur gloves, &c., &c., all of which were manufactured by Mr. H. for first-class retail trade.

To be sold without reserve.

Sale EVERY DAY this week; commencing at 12 o'clock.

EDWARD Q. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL AND BEAVER STS. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEWIS S. THOMAS, ESQ., REFEREE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

PEARL AND BEAVER STS.—The valuable four-story brick store on the west side of Pearl-st., running through to Beaver st., and known as Nos. 135 Pearl and 86 Beaver st. The sale will be absolute; the property is now rented for $2,250 per annum; $8,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THURSDAY, JAN. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., (if not previously sold by private contract,) the valuable property on the southwest corner of the Sowery and Prince-st., Nos. 230 and 230½ Bowery, and Nos. 4 and 6 Prince-st. The lot is about 28 feet in width and front on the Bowery, 46 feet in the rear, and about 102 in depth. There are about three buildings on the premises, which are let to good tenants. As this property must be sold to close an estate it will afford an opportunity for safe investment, and capitalists are requested to examine the property before the sale. A large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, or of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 89 South-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-PLACE AND SIXTEENTH STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, situate on the north west corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., hou-e 26.6x44. Lot 26.6x100.

Also, the 3-story and attic English-basement brick house and lot, adjoining, and known as No. 37 Irving-place. House, 26 6x80. Lot 26.6x100.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 141 PRINCE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two story and attic high-stoop brick house, with under-cellar, and lot, known as No. 141 Prince-st., north side, between Wooster and Laurens sts. The house is in complete order 20 feet in width by 40 feet in depth. Lot 20 feet in width by 71 feet 3 inches in depth. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain or bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD—Allotted to Clayton Scholes. On Bedford and other avenues, Ross and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip,

THE BURNS CELEBRATION.

[Continued from First Page.]

two hundred persons sat down to supper, which was prepared after the most approved Scottish fashion, DAVID B. KERR, Esq., officiated as President, and Mr. J. E. WEBSTER as Vice-President.

When the guests were all seated, the President called to order and began the festivities of the evening by reading the "Address to a Haggis:"

"Fair fa' thy honest sonsie face,
Great Chieftain of the puddin' race."

After which the party "fell too" and did full justice to the repast, the "Haggis" being the most prominent and popular article upon the table. Every one ate "Haggis." An old gentleman, with his bag-pipe, enlivened the interval by playing a variety of appropriate Scotch airs. When the supper had been disposed of, the President again called to order, and said:

Gentlemen of the Auld Lang Syne Association: I am pleased to see you here on this occasion; the season has passed over our heads once more, and we are again assembled on the 25th of January, 1859, to do homage to genius and true worth. I feel happy to preside over such a company as the present, in which are assembled so many gay faces and gray heads of intelligent men. I have another pride, gentlemen, which certainly ought to give me much satisfaction, and that is, that I have the honor to preside on the occasional anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS; a satisfaction which I never shall live to enjoy again. It would be almost insulting to you were I to attempt to state to you what BURNS was; for "Ye a' ken hin yersel." Professor WILSON has said that BURNS was by far the greatest poet that ever sprung from the bosom of the people and lived and died in a humble condition; and no country on the face of the globe could have produced such a man but Scotland; he will forever be the true representative of the genius of his country. That is authority enough for me; you "ken the rest." for BURNS speaks to you in your own language; he speaks to you in such a way that every one of you understand him. He sings simply, not in the duets of the French, or in the demi-semi quavers of some Italian masters who sing, but never can touch the heart. This is the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT BURNS. Where are the emperors, kings, lords or dukes of the day of BURNS? Where are they gone; I may say beyond that bourne whence no traveler returns. But BURNS lives; he is this day known from one end of the world to the other, and is receiving homage which the greatest potentate on the face of the earth may envy. The regular toasts were then announced:

FIRST—*The day we Celebrate*—Responded to in a song sung in admirable style by Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON—"There was a lad was born in Kyle." Also, by Messrs. DAWHURST HAY and BOYD—"We come again with Songs to Greet You." Mr. WM. HODGE sang an original song, the whole party joining in the chorus:

"A hundred years noo past and gane,
This morning wi' the daw',
Sin Robin Robin mang us came
To win our hearts awa.
Wi' sad misfortune for his share,
He felt for lithers' woe,
For hameless mouse and wounded hare
His notes sae plaintive flow.
Chorus—For Robin had a tender way,
O' Poets, boon them a',
And proud we'll aye be o' the day,
That Robin's gone awa."

SECOND—The President, and the land we live in; THIRD—"The Queen and the land we left." The fourth was "The memory of BURNS," and there were others to the memory of WASHINGTON, WALLACE and BRUCE, SIR WALTER SCOTT and TANNAHILL, which were appropriately responded to in speeches and songs. The festivities were continued until an early hour this morning.

THE BURNS' CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The Burns' Association of the City of Brooklyn celebrated the day by a ball and supper at Gothic Hall. There was a respectable attendance, and everything passed off pleasantly. After the supper the following toasts were read:

FIRST.—*The day we celebrate*—The birthday of BURNS. Responded to by Mr. H. PERKINS.

SECOND.—*The Poets and Poetry of all Nations.* Responded to by Mr. THOMPSON.

THIRD.—*The President and the land of our adoption.* Responded to by Dr. CRANE.

FOURTH.—*The Queen and the land of our birth.* Responded to by WM. ROY.

FIFTH.—*The Burns Association of the City of Brooklyn, and the Burns Associations of all the world.* Responded to by Judge GREENWOOD.

SIXTH.—*The Ladies.* Responded to by Mr. WHITEHOUSE.

The toasts were interspersed with songs by Messrs. FLETCHER, FITZPATRICK, the brothers GOING, and a poetic address to the Society was delivered by ROBERT MUIR.

CELEBRATION IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT BURNS was celebrated by social gatherings of the poet's admirers, both at the Parker and Revere Houses. At the Parker House nearly a hundred partook of a banquet, presided over by Gen. JOHN S. TYLER, President of the Burns Club. Among the speakers were GOV. BANKS, GEO. S. HILLARD and RALPH WALDO EMERSON. A poem was delivered by DR. O. W. HOLMES. The party at the Revere numbered about 200, mainly Scotchmen, who carried out the spirit of the occasion with characteristic sociability and eloquence.

CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth-day of ROBERT BURNS was duly celebrated here, to-night, at the National Hotel. Senator PEARCE presided over the gathering, and speeches were made by Speaker ORR, Major BURNETT, GILBERT CAMERON, J. M. CARLILE and others.

Important from Kansas.

A FIGHT—ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED—GEN. JIM. LANE AND GOV. SAM. MEDARY—MONTGOMERY AND BROWN, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Jan. 10, 1858.

A detachment of troops has just been sent below to the disturbed region of Lynn and Bourbon counties. News has been received here of the action of the Missouri Legislature, and also that the President offers a reward for the arrest of BROWN and MONTGOMERY. These things create a sympathy in favor of these men.

Another fight occurred near the border, in Lynn County, several days ago. A party from the State came over to hunt for BROWN or MONTGOMERY. They were met by a smaller party, and retired after a sharp fight. Their loss is not known. On the Territorial side one man named DEVEREN was killed, shot through the head, and two wounded.

Gen. LANE, assuming to act as Major-General of Militia, sent a letter to Gov. MEDARY offering to mediate the difficulties, and to bring BROWN and MONTGOMERY before the Legislature, or such tribunals as he might designate. The Governor replied to "JAS. H. LANE, Esq.," and declined the proposal.

Secretary WALSH threatens not to pay any Republican printer the Legislature may elect. There is to be a conciliating Committee appointed to act with the Judiciary Committees of both Houses in framing a code. The Governor is to send a special message to the House to-day in relation to the Southern difficulties.

The weather is warm and mild. The rivers are open, with some ice near the shores. Business is not very brisk.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

Governor MEDARY sent a special message to the Territorial Legislature about the troubles in the south. He wanted the responsibility of action thrown on the Legislature. The Legislature, after a day's discussion, report, assuring the Governor that they will aid him in every *legal* action he may take to restore order, or to punish marauders from either side of the border. A bill has passed the House attaching the Counties of Bourbon and Lynn to Douglas County, as a judicial district, Judge ELMORE presiding. A term of the Court is to be held at once in Lawrence, and all cases originating in the southern difficulty are to be tried.

T. D. THACHER, Esq., of the Lawrence *Republican*, was elected Printer by the Legislature. Secretary WALSH, in defiance of this, has farmed the printing out to GOODIN & BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*.

An act is passed for the relief of the tax-paying public. The Territorial taxes are heavier than the taxes of any State in the West.

Mr. WM. HUTCHINSON, from the South, reports all quiet. MONTGOMERY is at work on his farm. BROWN and MONTGOMERY expressed indignation at plundering parties, which acknowledging no leader had made the trouble an occasion for plunder, and were getting them charged with it. They both offered to give their aid to arrest them. BROWN, in a letter, admits that he had a hand in helping some negroes to run away, but says they sent for help, and as they were to be sold, that it was fair retaliation for the recent attacks from that quarter.

The troops that had been sent south have been recalled, and have gone to Fort Riley. The Administration refused to let MEDARY have them, and are using him as they have done the rest of the Governors. The Governor has the proclamation from the War-Department offering a reward of $250 each for BROWN and MONTGOMERY. He is taking into consideration the expediency of publishing them. He feels that it is a stupid step.

A codifying committee was elected by the Legislature. LANE had been a candidate for the committee but was withdrawn. He lectures in Lawrence to-morrow night, and evidently wants to get into public life again.

A bill was introduced in the House for a Territorial road from Lawrence to Pike's Peak and the mines on Salina and the Smoky Hill Fork.

The weather is milder—the river open—business looking up.

KAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The *Times* publishes a letter giving an account of a conflict between a party of men under Captain HARVEY and a posse under the Deputy United States Marshal, near Paoli, Hickens County. Five of Capt. HARVEY's party and the Deputy-Marshal and *two* of his assistants are reported to have been killed. The account is not vouched for, and is probably exaggerated. The friends of Capt. HARVEY assert that he is not in the Territory.

A second attempt, resulting in success, was made to rescue the alleged fugitive CHARLEY *alias* PARON from jail last night. The door of the room in which he was confined was cut down, and he was taken out, the rescuing party leaving the city with him as quickly as possible. The excitement was high in regard to the affair, and a party has gone in pursuit of the negro and his rescuers.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE HAMILTON-AVENUE BURNING CASE.—Coroner BRELL commenced an investigation yesterday, to discover, if possible, the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. JANE ANN DAWSON, who died in the Long Island Hospital, on Wednesday last, from burns received the same day, at her residence, on Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street. The deceased, just before she died, accused her husband, PATRICK DAWSON, of having wilfully set her clothing on fire. The Coroner examined quite a number of witnesses, but without arriving at any definite result. Some of the witnesses swore positively that both deceased and her husband were very intemperate; others were equally sure that the deceased was very intemperate, and the husband a paragon of sobriety, and *vice versa*. Some had heard the wife threaten to take the life of the husband, and others swore that he had threatened her. On the whole, the testimony is a muddle. The brother of deceased testified that she was second cousin to her husband; that they had been married nine years, and quarreled when the first baby was born. That night he came home intoxicated, and dragged her and the baby upon the floor, when she crawled into a rocking chair and remained there in the cold until morning. A neighbor swears that deceased went into a groggery about 9 o'clock on the night in question, after her husband. He was then drinking and playing cards. The same witness had concealed deceased from her husband to prevent his beating her. Deceased told witness, a week before the burning, that her husband had threatened to set her on fire. The medical testimony was to the effect that death was the result of the burns received, and that, from the *post-mortem* examination, it appeared that she was a woman of intemperate habits. ISAAC DAVIS resided in the same house with deceased; heard her cries when on fire, and went to her assistance; saw DAWSON, the husband, attempt to extinguish the fire; did not hear him say how the fire originated. ROBERT STEVENSON knows DAWSON as a common drunkard; has seen him put his wife out of doors. Officer CORNELL saw deceased immediately after the fire in her clothing was extinguished, and heard her accuse her husband of communicating the fire. Officer CAMPSTON corroborated the testimony of the previous witness, and heard Mrs. DAWSON say, "God forgive you for this;" she declared that he set fire to her clothes with a candle. MARY SWAIN swore that Mrs. DAWSON was intoxicated at 10 o'clock that night, and that she was discovered on fire soon after 12 o'clock at night. Mrs. WOOD heard deceased say to her husband, before she was taken to the Hospital, "Oh, DAWSON, I will forgive you for this, but God will not." She referred to the burning. The statement of deceased, made to Coroner HORTON, just before she died, was read to the Jury, when the case was adjourned till to-day.

WILLIAMSBURG CLAIMS.—The Comptroller estimates that $75,000 will pay all of the outstanding claims against the late City of Williamsburg, and some of the largest tax-payers in that section of the city have petitioned the authorities to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow the amount necessary to liquidate these claims on six per cent. bonds of the City of Brooklyn, the principal to be paid in twenty years, and interest semi-annually. It is proposed to pay with the money thus raised all outstanding warrants and certificates, and such judgments as have been already or may be hereafter obtained against the late City of Williamsburg on account of local improvements. To pay the Bonds the petitioners propose to create a sinking fund from the collections on local improvements heretofore made, and in the event of not having a sufficient amount at the end of any year to pay the interest and five per cent. of the principal, then add to the general tax of the late city a sufficient amount to make up the deficiency. All of these claims should have been paid for ago, and the petitioners propose the above plan of settlement, for the three fold reason of enabling individuals to obtain their money speedily, putting the debt on 6 per cent. interest instead of 7 per cent. as now, and saving a large amount to the city. The Financial Committee have the matter under consideration, and will make a report next Monday evening.

LOST AN EYE.—DANIEL HARRITZ was found guilty, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, of an assault and battery, with a dangerous weapon, upon the person of a man named STAPLETON. The prisoner and complainant were children together in another country, came to this country about the same time, lived together in a house in Twenty-eighth-street, Gowanus, up to the time of this occurrence, and on the 31st of last October they got a little tight together. The natural consequence was high words, notwithstanding their long and intimate acquaintance, when HARRITZ, in an angry moment, struck at STAPLETON's head with an axe. The weapon demolished the left eye. For this he has been convicted, and will be sentenced to a term of imprisonment. So much for rum. The parties are still friends, and with lookers-on, after the verdict was rendered yesterday, it was a doubtful question which of them felt the worst about the result.

A SHOOTING CASE.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, who resides at the corner of Greene and Patchen avenues, heard some one attempting to force open the front door of his house. He warned the person off, and soon after an attempt was made to force a door at the rear of the house. Mr. LOCKWOOD thought it was time to do something, so fired two shots at the intruder, and brought down a man who gave his name as JOHN CAIN. Officer BEASLEY, of the Ninth Precinct, heard the shots and at once arrested CAIN and took him to the Station-house, where it was found one shot had entered his shoulder inflicting a severe, but not dangerous, wound, and the other took effect where a celebrated General was wounded, "in the coat-tail." The case will be investigated by Justice MORGENROTH.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.—Commissioner SAMUEL GRAHAM has just prepared a report of the business of his Department for 1858, of which the following is an abstract: Bills certified for repairing Streets and Docks, $13,701; docks, $2,000; streets damaged by flood, $20 90; expenses of elections, $1,749 96; cleaning and repairing City Hall and public buildings, $842 68; fuel for City Hall and Station-houses, $1,241 29; furniture for City Hall, $511 59; stationery, &c., $4,209 55; Fire Department, E. D., $16,060 68; repairs and supplies to Police stations, $1,635 85; lighting streets, $15,603 82; supplies and repairs for Police Justices' Courts, $1,301 20; sundry repairs ordered by Common Council, $2,069 58; City Armory, $12,140—Total, $71,099 49.

PACKER INSTITUTE OBSERVATORY.—The telescope for this Observatory has just been placed in position. It has an achromatic object glass 6½ inches clear aperture and 8 feet focal length, with five eye pieces, varying in power from 50 to 400; a comet seeker, a prism for elevated objects, and a spider-line micrometer. It has right ascension and declination circles, and is equatorially mounted.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Circuit Court, Judge LOTT, was occupied most of the day, yesterday, in the hearing of a case commenced on Monday, to decide who is the real owner of some property, which a person would like to get hold of to satisfy a judgment. A very common occurrence. The City Court, Judge CULVER, was also engaged in civil business, none of which was particularly interesting. A slander suit was called on, which, to judge from the pleadings, promised to be a racy affair, but was unfortunately thrown out of Court. The plaintiffs had made their case so rich that the Court decided that there was enough in it to make two good suits, and so it was thrown out with permission to amend and come in again within twenty days. As there is a woman on each side, it is highly probable that more will be heard of it. The Court of Sessions, Judge MORRIS, was engaged in the trial of criminal cases. The Grand Jury came in during the day, presented a number of indictments and again retired.

CALENDARS.—*City Court.*—Nos. 64, 58, 72, 73, 74, 32, 68, 69, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 62, 63, 64, 65, 86.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. A. K. GARDNER, of New-York City, by special invitation, read a paper before the Society, (the State Medical,) on Monday evening last, on intra-uterine diseases and their treatment. Dr. G. stated that the knowledge of the diseases of the womb was of modern origin, and that not till 1645 was there any great appreciation of their importance as affecting the general health. Dr. BENNETT, in his great work published at that time, opened the subject, and he (Dr. G.) proposed to take it up where he left it, and to enumerate some new varieties of disease since discovered, new instruments, and medicaments gathered from his own experience and that of others. This he did before a very intelligent and appreciative audience, talking of tumors and ulcers and polypi in a manner which was doubtless understood by the medical men around.

DISASTER.—A telegraph dispatch, received in this City yesterday, dated Charleston, Jan. 24, states that the ship *Louisa*, from Marseilles, Nov. 4, bound to New-Orleans, has been lost.

Lengthening the Canal Locks.

From the Atlas and Argus, Jan. 25.

The State Engineer sent in yesterday his answer to the resolution of the Senate, (offered by Senator PROSSER,) inquiring as to the practicability and expense of lengthening the locks on the Erie Canal, so as to admit the passage of boats 130 feet long, instead of 97 feet long. The State Engineer thinks the locks could be lengthened by extending both foundation and side walls, but estimates the expense at $1,264,000, and that it would require two years time to complete the change.

He also reports that, by the use of slide, instead of the present gates, an increased length might be obtained at an expense of $418,200. But he states that such gates have not been tested, and he is not prepared to recommend them until they have been proved.

Probably this report will put at rest the project of enlarging the locks—at least until the State can pay for the completion of the Canals, and wipe out the disgrace of a protested floating debt.

William Armstrong, of Willimantic, Conn., a painter by trade, and out of work, committed suicide on Thursday, by taking poison. He was 45 years old, and leaves a wife.

Correspondence Between Senators Douglas and Fitch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1859.

SIR: To-day, in secret session of the Senate, you offered me an affront so wanton, unprovoked, and unjustifiable, that I am obliged to infer that it must have been the impulse of momentary passion, and not of deliberate premeditation. This note is written for the purpose of affording you an opportunity of saying whether or not my conclusion is correct; and, further, of affording you an opportunity of retracting the offensive language which you thus gratuitously and unwarrantably applied to me.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1859.

SIR: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I admit, without hesitation, your right and duty to do justice to the reputation of your son. At the same time I maintain my right, in the discharge of my duty as Senator, to comment freely and fully on the character of Executive appointments, especially in my own State. I deny, however, that my general remarks in relation to the list of Illinois appointees, confirmed by the Senate during my absence, could be fairly interpreted to embrace your son. When you seemed so to construe them, I promptly replied that what I had said of the Illinois appointments was true as a *general rule*, but that there were exceptions, among whom I recognized some of my own friends. Alluding particularly to your son, I added that I had nothing to say in regard to the merits of his appointment, choosing to leave that question where I placed it by my remarks to the Senate during the last session, in your presence, at the time of his confirmation. You now admit that you understood this explanation to exempt your son from the application of my general remarks; and yet, you have failed to withdraw the offensive language; but, on the contrary, at a subsequent stage of the debate, when apologizing for a breach of senatorial decorum, you expressly declared that you had nothing to retract—thus appearing, in my apprehension, to reaffirm the objectionable words.

As to the other ground of offence, admitted in your reply to my note, I have to say that I did not understand you to assume to correct me in a quotation of your language, as I was unconscious of making any such citation, but to repeat the original offence in another form; otherwise, I would have made a proper response on the instant.

This explanation, which is due alike to us both, on the points presented in your reply, affords you another opportunity of withdrawing the offensive words which you admit you applied to me in yesterday's debate. Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1859.

SIR: Your note of last evening was handed me at 12 M., to-day. Your explanation in regard to my son being *now* explicit. I have no hesitation in saying that if you had excepted him from your charge, or not made it general, I would not have deemed myself warranted in repelling it *in the words* of which you complain as offensive, and which, in *consequence of your explanation*, I now withdraw.

I am also informed by your note that, if you had not been mistaken in relation to my remarks on the subject of your misrepresentation of my sentiments, you would, at the instant, have made a proper response. This likewise enables me to say that, in my closing remarks explanatory to the Senate of my share in an exciting debate upon a subject not relevant to anything before that body, and the responsibility for the introduction of which rested solely with you, I should have withdrawn, as I now do, the second offensive remarks, if you had made the same *satisfactory* explanation *then* you have *now* made.

Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.

The Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

SIR: Your note of yesterday has been received; and while I accept your withdrawal of the words to which I have taken exception, I owe it to myself to protest against the idea you seem to entertain, that my note of Saturday was intended as a precedent and inducing condition of the redress which I solicited, instead of being, as I certainly designed it, merely responsive to the specifications in your reply to my first communication.

In regard to the introduction and relevancy of the matter in the debate out of which this difficulty arose, I cannot think that a proper subject of discussion in the present correspondence.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

SIR: Your note of to-day was received at 11½ A. M. It is not for me to judge the motives which dictated yours of the 22d. I can only say that my answer was premised upon the explanations it contained. If your explanations are disavowed, my withdrawal must likewise be disavowed.

Respectfully, &c., G. N. FITCH.

The Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1859.

SIR: I am averse to prolonging this controversy after gaining the substance of my demand; but I cannot close without responding to your last note by saying that it is immaterial to me upon what ground you predicate your withdrawal, since I have guarded against a misapprehension of my position.

Respectfully, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.

The Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS IN ORDINARY PAPER.—Many people have wooed their own destruction, physical and mental, by neglecting to pay attention to ordinary matters. Few persons would believe that a beautiful enameled card contains a quantum of arsenic, with other chemicals, which, if used to any extent, will communicate poison, and that fatally. The very sheet of paper on which we print contains either oil of vitriol, chloride of lime, potash, soda ash, white clay, lime, ultramarine or oxalic acid. All white paper contains either some, or every one, of these fearful poisons, while colored papers (excepting GAYETTY's, which is a pearl color, and made to be as pure as snow,) embody portions of prussiate of potash, bichromate of potash, muriatic acid, Prussian blue, aquafortis, copperas, and a variety of other articles equally dangerous and pernicious, but too numerous to be catalogued in our little paper. Physicians owe it to the rising generation to caution all against touching such deleterious and death-dealing material. Printed paper, everybody knows, is rank poison to tender portions of the body. Individuals would not put printer's ink into their mouths—as one of its ingredients is lamp-black—yet they have no hesitation in allowing themselves and children to lay in a plentiful crop of piles (or aggravating that disease if it exists) by applying that ink to the tenderest part of the body corporate, if we except the eye. How much cheaper, in every respect, is it to use a paper made of the purest material, and medicated with the greatest care, such as GAYETTY's Medicated Paper, for the water-closet. Skeptics can visit GAYETTY at his office, No. 41 Ann-street, and be satisfied that our representations are correct and defensible. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Look for the name of GAYETTY in each sheet, (in water-mark,) and his autograph upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4: family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE HEIGHT OF THE COMICAL.—It is actually reached, every afternoon and evening, now, at Barnum's Museum, by that laugh-provoking, applause-exciting, wonder-and-delight-awaking corps of Ethiopian Comedians attracting there such crowds of harmony-loving people.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The progress of scrofula is arrested by the Ointment. It clears the skin of all disfigurements. The Pills are astonishing who'e districts by their cures of chills and fever, &c. Sold at 60 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Have been before the World
108 years.
Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 25.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	03	
1,000	Indiana Stock 5s	92¾	
11,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	91¾	
4,000	do	91¾	
5,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	98¾	
12,000	Mo. State 6s	96¾	
1,000	Cal. St. 7s, N. Bs.	86	
1,000	E. R. R. 1s m.bs	95	
1,000	E. R. R. 2d m.bs	88	
1,000	E R. R. C. bs. '71	43¾	
1,000	Mich. C. R. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m.	83½	
1,000	M. S. 1st mtge. bs	87	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	69¼	
4,000	do	89	
5,000	do b60	89¼	
1 000	Ill. Freel'd Bs.	91	
60	Merchants' Bk.	110½	
6	Bk. of Commerce	101¾	
29	Chatham Bank	85½	
20	Bk. of the Republic	127	
5	Continental Bank	101	
20	Park Bank	106¾	
10	Hanover Bank	87	
45s	Penn. Coal Co.	85¾	
175	Pacific M. S. Co.	89¼	
50	do b30	89¾	
100	do	88¾	
225	do	88½	
50	do b30	88¾	
50	do	88¾	
100	do s60	87¾	
100	do s60	87¾	
20	do	88½	
500	do	88¾	
50	do s60	87¾	
200	do s60	87	
50	do b60	88¾	
50	Bruns. City L. Co.	4¾	
300	Mich S. & N. In. R. R.	20	
200	M. S. & N. In. g. s.	46¾	
10	N. Y. Central R. R.	84¾	
50	do s10	84½	
50	do s60	84	
50	do b10	84¾	
100	do s11	84¾	
100	do s15	84¼	
700	do s1	84¾	
50	do s1	84¾	
50	Hud. River R. R. s5	33¾	
100	do	34	
50	Harlem R. R.	13¾	
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	14¾	
200	do	12	
50	Har. R. R. Pref. s30	40¾	
450	do s60	40¾	
65	do	41¾	
50	do s60	41	
50	do	4 ¾	
25	do b30	41¾	
5	Stonington Railroad	64	
100	Reading R. R. s60	48¾	
100	do s30	48¾	
200	do s30	48¾	
600	do	49¾	
100	do b3	48¾	
100	Panama R. R. b60	165	
40	C. C. & C. R. ex div.	94¾	
300	Gal. & C. R. R. ex div.	69¾	
100	do s3 aft. opg.	69¾	
100	do s15	69¾	
450	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	31¾	
150	do b60	31¾	
100	do s60	31¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R. R. s30	60¾	
100	do b60	60¾	
250	do	60¾	
150	do s10	60¾	
100	do s10	60¾	
100	Panama Railroad	116¾	
50	do s30	116¾	
220	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	20	
50	M. S. & N. I. Gu'd Stk.	47	
100	Gal. & Chic. R. opg.	69¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	60¾	
100	do s10	60¾	
100	do s10	60¾	
50	do s3	60¾	
300	do b30	60¾	
50	do s10	60¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1885	101¾	
40,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	
10,000	Erie R. 4th m. Bs.	60	
2 000	Harlem 2d m. Bs.	93¾	
3,000	I. & C. & M. L. G. Bs	82	
50	Chatham Bank	86	
300	Pacific M. S. Co.	88	
200	do s60	87	
100	Bruns. C. L. Co.	4¾	
100	D. & H. Can. Co s60	100	
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s30	84¾	
100	do b60	84¾	
50	Erie Railroad	14¾	
100	do b60	84¾	
400	do	84¾	
50	Erie Railroad	14¾	
50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	34½	
300	Harlem R. R.	13¾	
100	Reading R. R. b60	49¾	
160	Mich. Cen. R. R.	52¾	
10	Harlem R.R. Pref.	42	
300	do	42¾	
100	do b30	43¾	
100	do s10	42¾	
50	do s10	42¾	
5	Panama Railroad	116¾	
50	do s30	116¾	
220	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	20	
50	M. S. & N. I. Gu'd Stk.	47	
100	Gal. & Chic. R. opg.	69¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	60¾	
100	do	60¾	
100	do	60¾	
100	do s10	60¾	
100	do	60¾	
50	do	60¾	
50	do s3	60¾	
50	do b50	60¾	
50	do	60¾	
50	do s10	60¾	

TUESDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The speculative business to-day at the Stock Exchange was less concentrated upon particular stocks than on Monday. Pacific Mail and Harlem Preferred attracted a somewhat lively movement, and the orders were apparently numerous for Chicago and Rock Island. New-York Central is comparatively quiet, most of the cash sales at 84⅝ ₱ cent., which was freely bid at the close. In Reading the advantage turned in favor of the *Bulls*, and 49¼ ₱ cent., seller 15 days, was paid on Philadelphia orders, and 49⅝ cash at the close. Michigan Southern continues rather weak, and Cleveland and Toledo inactive, though steady in price. There is less disposition to *Bear* Galena since the dividend, and the offers this afternoon were but limited, 69⅜ ex dividend being paid, and 69½ subsequently bid. The advance since Monday morning in Rock Island is ⅞@1 ₱ cent., sales as high as 61 ₱ cent., and 61 bid buyer 60 and 60⅞ cash for 2,000 shares at the close. The example of a moderate dividend by the Galena Company, is not without its influence upon both these stocks, and although doubts are still thrown out of a Rock Island division in the Spring, it is well understood that no other claim stands between the stockholders and whatever net earnings may then be in hand. In reference to the market for the stock, the feeling, as we intimated last week, gains ground that the price is not readily moved much below 60 ₱ cent., and may at any time be turned in the other direction. In reference to the Pacific Mail, the Street, and, we may add, the Press, are as much befogged as ever. The mystification as to what A sells *on*, or what B buys *for*, has given the Brokers the advantage of introducing another Dividend stock among the active speculatives, the fluctuations of which are as wild and sudden as the most approved fancy. The extremes, to-day, on sales of 2,000 shares, are 89½@87, closing sales 88 for cash and 87 seller 60 days. The *Bulls* offer to buy *privileges* to take the stock at 90 or over, and the *Bears* to deliver at 85 or under, in a short time; from which the outsiders may possibly infer that some violent change must be impending—either a truce to all breats of competition or a declaration of open hostility. And yet all seems as calm as a Summer's morning among the Board of Management. The Harlem Preferred shares were in demand at the close at 43½, buyer 30 days—a rise of 3½ in two days. The common stock brought 14, buyer 30 days. In State Stocks and Railway Bonds, there was a fair amount of business. Tennessees were done ¼ ₱ cent. below the last price at the Afternoon Board. Missouris and other descriptions steady, and but sparingly offered. The Eries were all firm, except the Fourth Mortgage, which sold at 60 ₱ cent. Harlems, Hudsons, and Illinois Central's firm, and the La Crosse Land Grants advanced ½ ₱ cent. The general market at the very close left off, reported by some of the Brokers, firm, and by others steady. The distribution of the Federal Loan to the extent of $3,500,000 or $4,000,000 to the active Brokers will give the Stock Exchange Board more business than usual in this security. *The Secretary of the Treasury this morning agreed to make the Bonds regular, or uniform with the first issue, by attaching the July coupon.* Re-sales were made at 103⅛ ₱ cent.—equal to 102⅞ ₱ cent., as bid for—the intervening interest since Jan. 1 being added. The following parties on the Street were successful bidders:

Lockwood & Co., Stock Brokers	$1,500,000
Clark, Dodge & Co., Stock and Exchange	600,000
B. Berend & Co., Bullion	300,000
Trevor & Colgate, Stock and Bullion	100,000
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, Stock & Ex.	300,000
Marie & Kanz, Stock and Exchange	400 000
M. Morgan & Sons, Foreign Exchange	300 000
Thompson Brothers, Exchange	100,000
Ward & Co., Stock	75,000
Rollins & Brothers, Stock	25,000
Together	$3,700,000

Of the City Banks, the following were successful:

Bank of New-York	$200,000
National Bank	100,000
Together	$300,000

And it is stated that the American Exchange has an interest of $200,000 or $300,000 in some of the individual bids, taken for basis of circulation. The following are said to have participated in the combination bid of RIGGS, of Washington, at 100 57@101, not successful; Banks of Commerce, America, State; SHERMAN, BELMONT, CAMMANN, and Bleecker-street Savings. The gossip of the Street is that at a conference among these parties on Saturday afternoon, at the Bank of Commerce, the utmost harmony of opinion as to the real value of the Credit of the Government did not obtain, nor were the courtesies of the Banking profession more remarkable than on a different occasion, when Bank credit was at stake, in the Fall of 1857.

An anonymous pamphlet, for Wall street circulation, against the highways engaged in the Coal Trade, has just succeeded the recent heavy sales of Reading Stock here and in Philadelphia. The author, in the first place, sees nothing but ruin in the whole Railway system. As an opinion this is well enough. It is not particularly new in this country or in England. The Reading, as a Coal carrier, he predicts, is soon, *like a vast exhalation, to sink into the ground!* Perhaps it will. But why on account of the Coal Trade of 1859? Because, says the author, we are to have nothing but a fitful and feverish revival of general trade, with no health or regularity in it. But whatever "of favorable promise the sanguine may find in the auguries of coming demand," he hastens to provide for after this wise: The Delaware and Hudson Canal is to deliver 1,380,000 tons against 975,000 last season. The L